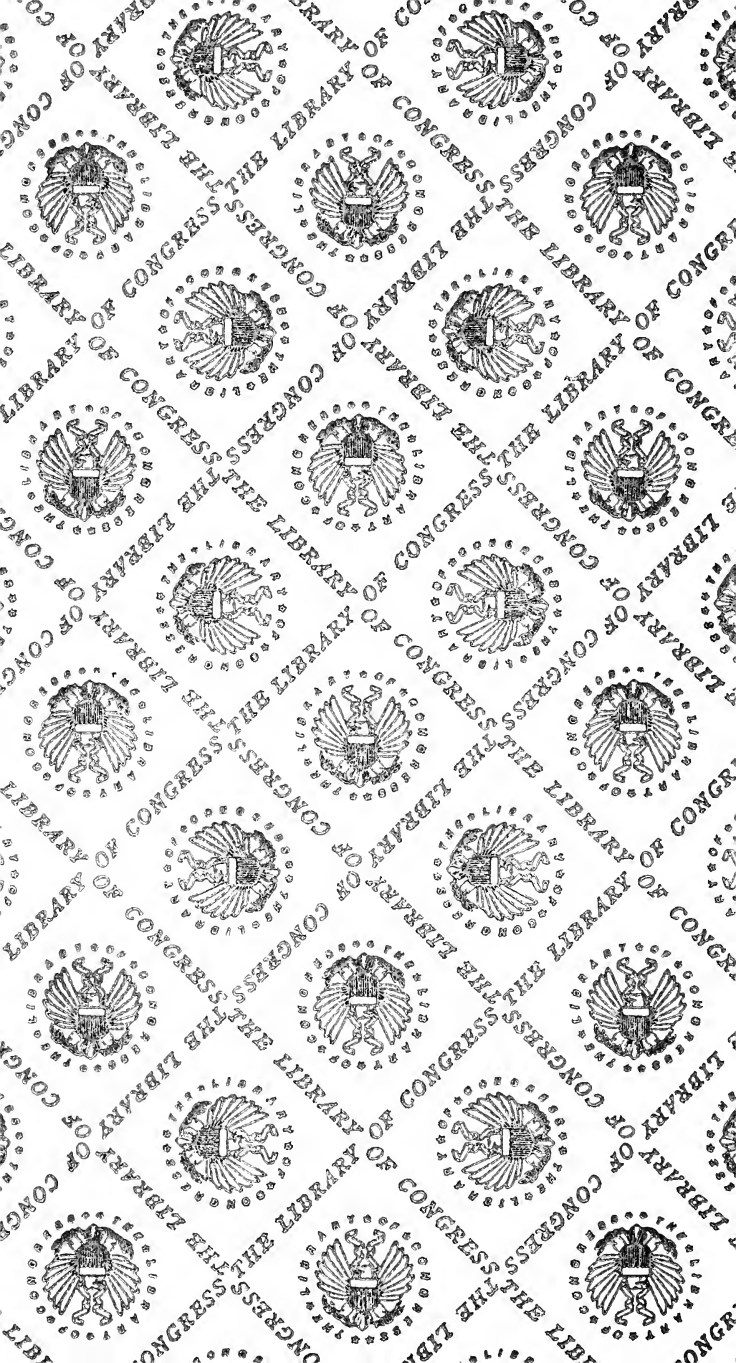
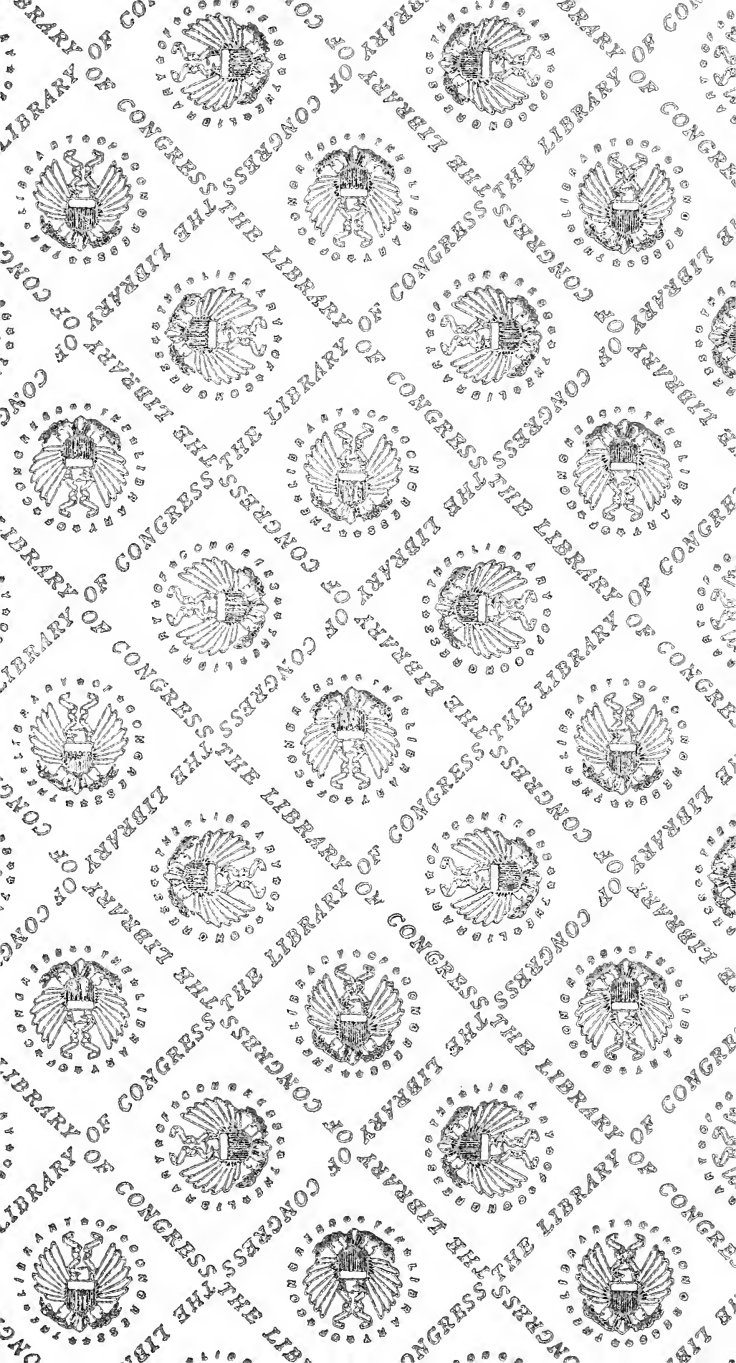


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AN EPITOME
OF
ENGLISH HISTORY;

WITH
QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

BY
S. AGNES KUMMER.

Multum in Parvo.

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P R E F A C E .

THIS little manual is offered to Teachers and Students of English History, with the hope that it may supply a want which the compiler has found unmet by any of the existing text-books. It is by no means designed to supersede the study of more comprehensive class-books of English History, but merely to act as a hand-maiden to them, by presenting in a condensed form the principal dates and facts which, when once fixed in the memory, will add greatly to the facility and enjoyment of more extended study.

It was at first designed to limit the use of this little work solely to the pupils for whom it has been prepared, but the success which has attended its partial application in manuscript has induced its publication, in the hope that it may be profitable to others who are interested in this noble study.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

BALTIMORE, August 8th, 1866.



AN EPILOGUE OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

BRITAIN TO THE ROMAN INVASION.

FROM DATE UNKNOWN TO 55 B. C.

THIS is the legendary period of British history. Britain was anciently called Albion; it was a desolate waste of marsh land and forest, and its inhabitants, whom tradition says were descended from Brutus, a Trojan, were barbarians. The Phœnician merchants traded with the Britons for tin several centuries before the Christian era. Shakspeare's "King Lear" was an ancient British monarch of this period.

BRITAIN FROM THE ROMAN TO THE SAXON INVASION.

55 B. C.—A. D. 449.

Invasion of Britain by the Romans under Julius Cæsar, 55 B. C. Cassivelaunus or Caswallon was the leader of the Britons. 54 B. C. second invasion of Cæsar who penetrated as far as Verulam, the modern St. Albans.

For ninety-five years no other invasion was attempted, and the Britons lived in peaceful communication with Rome, but as free as if Cæsar had never landed.

The Druids were the priests of the Britons. At Stonehenge are the remains of a Druidical temple. Human sacrifices were a terrible feature of Druidical worship.

During this period lived Cunobelin, the Cymbeline of Shakspeare.

Mock-invasion of Caligula A. D. 40. Invasion of Claudius A. D. 43. The Roman General was Aulus Plautius, and Caractacus was the leader of the Britons; capture of Camalodunum, the modern Colchester. Vespasian, afterwards Emperor, conquered the Isle of Wight, and his son Titus, the future conqueror of Jerusalem, fought as a private soldier.

A. D. 51, Caractacus defeated at Caer-Caradoc in Shropshire and sent captive to Rome. A. D. 59, Suetonius appointed by Nero took the command in Britain, he attacked Anglesey and destroyed the Druids. A. D. 61, Boadicea, "bleeding from the Roman rods," stirred up a revolt, which ended in the defeat and death of the "British Warrior Queen." The town of Londinium, modern London, was laid in ashes. The Romans were now masters of Britain.

Agricola appointed to the command A. D. 78, he marched into Caledonia and raised a line of forts from the Clyde to the Forth.

A. D. 121, Hadrian built a rampart from the Tyne to Solway Firth, this is known in history as the wall of Severus, because two centuries afterwards, A. D. 208, Severus repaired and perfected it. Severus died at York.

St. Alban, first Christian martyr of Great Britain, was beheaded at Verulam 303. Constantius died at York 306, and his son, Constantine the Great, assumed the purple at York. The Scots and Picts invaded Britain and penetrated to London, 368. The Britons obtained some assistance from Rome, but it was soon withdrawn. A letter was written to Ætius Governor of Gaul, A. D. 448, in which Vortigern, Prince of

the Britons, entreated the Saxons for aid. Arrival of Hengist and Horsa A. D. 449.

ENGLAND FROM THE SAXON INVASION TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

A. D. 449—1066.

This portion of English history may be divided into four periods:

1st. From the first Saxon Invasion to the foundation of the Heptarchy. A. D. 449—827.

2d. From the foundation of the Heptarchy to the usurpation of the Danes. A. D. 827—1013.

3d. The Danish usurpation. A. D. 1013—1041.

4th. From the Restoration of the Anglo-Saxons to the Norman Conquest. A. D. 1041—1066.

FIRST PERIOD.

From the First Saxon Invasion to the Foundation of the Heptarchy. A. D. 449—827.

Vortigern married Rowena, the daughter of Hengist. A. D. 455, Horsa was slain. A. D. 457, Hengist drove the Britons out of Kent, and assumed the kingly power. Encouraged by the success of their countrymen, other bands of German invaders came over at different intervals and settled themselves in England.

About A. D. 520, died the famous Arthur, King of Britain. Numerous fabulous stories are told about Arthur, his Knights of the Round Table, and the enchanter Merlin. A. D. 597, St. Augustine, a monk, came to Britain, which, under the Saxons, had relapsed into heathendom. August-

tine converted Ethelbert, King of Kent, and many of his subjects. Ethelbert had married Bertha, daughter of Caribert, King of the Franks. Bertha was a Christian when she came to Kent, and worshipped in the church of St. Martin, Canterbury. St. Martin's is the oldest church in England, and is generally supposed to have been built by the Romans, A. D. 187. Ethelbert, Bertha, and St. Augustine were all buried in St. Martin's.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was founded A. D. 609, and Westminster Abbey by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, A. D. 616. The University of Cambridge was founded A. D. 644. Bede, the historian, usually styled "the Venerable Bede," died at the Monastery of Wearmouth A. D. 735.

A. D. 827, the Saxon kingdoms were united into one monarchy styled the Heptarchy, over which Egbert, King of Wessex, was sole ruler. The country was now first called England, and Winchester was the capital. The Britons had all been driven to Cambria, now Wales.

SECOND PERIOD.

From the Foundation of the Heptarchy to the Usurpation of the Danes. A. D. 827—1013.

EGBERT. A. D. 827—836.

The Danes invaded England. Egbert was buried at Winchester.

ETHELWOLF. 836—857.

Son of Egbert. He married,

1st. Osburga, daughter of Earl Oslac;

2d. Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald of France.

Ethelwolf and Osburga had five sons, all of whom, except

the first wore the English crown; and one daughter, Ethelswytha.

During this reign the Danes invaded England, sailed up the Thames, and burnt the cities of London and Canterbury.

Ethelwolf died at Steyning in Sussex, and was buried in the Cathedral of St. Swithin, at Winchester.

ETHELBALD. 857—860.

ETHELBERT. 860—866.

ETHELRED. 866—872.

Sons of Ethelwolf and Osburga. During these reigns the Danes continued their ravages. They martyred Edmund, King of East Anglia, and his burial place took the name of Bury St. Edmunds.

ALFRED THE GREAT. 872—901.

Son of Ethelwolf and Osburga. He was born at Wantage, died at Farringdon, and was buried at Winchester. He married Elswitha, daughter of Ethelfrid of Mercia.

Alfred had several children; the best known are:

Edward the Elder, who succeeded his father;

Ethelfleda, the most learned and remarkable woman of her time.

During this reign there was continual warfare with the Danes. 878, a great peace was concluded between Alfred and Guthrum, the Danish chief. 893, the Danes again began to commit ravages, but Alfred finally restored tranquillity to the country.

During the reign of Alfred the University of Oxford was founded. England was divided into counties and hundreds, and trial by jury established.

EDWARD THE ELDER. 901—925.

Son of Alfred and Elswitha. He re-established the University of Cambridge.

ATHIELSTAN. 925—941.

Son of Edward the Elder and Egwina. He died at Gloucester, and was buried at Malmesbury. He gained numerous victories over the Danes, and caused the Bible to be translated into the Saxon tongue.

EDMUND I. 941—947.

EDRED. 947—955.

Sons of Edward the Elder and Edgiva.

Edward was stabbed by Leolf, a robber

Edred was ruled by St. Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury.

EDWY. 955—959.

EDGAR THE PEACEABLE. 959—975.

Sons of Edmund I. and Elfgiva.

Edwy married Elgiva, his cousin. Dunstan forced him to divorce Elgiva, who was put to death with great cruelty, and Edwy died of grief.

Edgar built monasteries, exterminated wolves, and increased the navy. He was very arrogant, and at Chester his barge on the Dee was rowed by eight vassal princes.

EDWARD II., THE MARTYR. 975—978.

Son of Edgar the Peaceable and Ethelfleda. He was stabbed at Corfe Castle by order of his step-mother, Elfrida.

ETHELRED II., THE UNREADY. 978—1013. Died 1016.

Son of Edgar the Peaceable and Elfrida. He married,

1st. Ethelgina; their son was Edmund "Ironside."

2d. Emma, sister of Richard II., duke of Normandy; their sons were,

Alfred, who fell into the hands of his enemies and was put to death at Ely;

Edward, surnamed the Confessor.

This reign was a series of struggles with the piratical Danes. At first the king was weak and injudicious enough to buy them off with tribute money, called *Danegelt*. Nov. 13th, 1002, Ethelred caused a massacre of the Danes, which they revenged by an invasion under their king, Sweyn. Ethelred fled to Normandy; he subsequently returned to England, but never recovered his authority.

THIRD PERIOD.

THE DANISH USURPATION. A. D. 1013—1041.

Sweyn was virtually sovereign of England for one year, but before he could be crowned he died at Gainsborough.

CANUTE THE GREAT. 1014—1036.

EDMUND IRONSIDE. 1016.

After many struggles on the part of Edmund Ironside to regain the kingdom, in 1016, Canute and he made an agreement to divide it between them. About a month afterwards Edmund was murdered at Oxford, and Canute became sole monarch of England.

Edmund Ironside left two sons, who were educated in Hungary;

Edmund.

Edward "the Exile," the father of Edgar Atheling, and of Margaret, who married Malcolm, King of Scotland. Canute married;

1st. Elgiva. Their sons were Sweyn and Harold.

2d. Emma, the widow of Ethelred the Unready. Their son was Hardicanute.

Canute died at Shaftesbury, and was buried at Winchester. He was a wise prince; his reproof to his courtiers at Southampton is well known.

HAROLD, surnamed HAREFOOT. 1036—1040.

Son of Canute and Elgiva. It was during this reign that Alfred, the son of Ethelred and Emma, was murdered. Harold died at Oxford.

HARDICANUTE. 1040—1041.

Son of Canute and Emma. He was wicked and intemperate, and died at Lambeth after a short reign.

FOURTH PERIOD.

From the Restoration of the Anglo-Saxons to the Norman Conquest. 1041—1066.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. 1041—1066.

Son of Ethelred and Emma. He married Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin. Edward had been educated in Normandy; he favoured foreigners and thereby incurred the dislike of the English.

The most prominent man of the time was the powerful Earl Godwin. He and his family were at one time banished by the king. Soon after his restoration he died, leaving as head of the house his son Harold, who wished to be appointed Edward's successor. The King had nominated Edward the Exile, but a few days after the latter returned to England, he died, and the Confessor, passing

over the true heir, Edgar Atheling, bequeathed the crown to William of Normandy.

Edward built that part of the abbey church of Westminster still called, "The Confessor's Chapel." He was buried there.

During this reign the sons of Duncan, King of Scotland, fled to England to seek assistance from Edward. Their father had been slain by Macbeth, who had also usurped the throne. This story is told by Shakspeare in the tragedy of Macbeth.

HAROLD II. 1066.

Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, was crowned king by the Archbishop of York. Whilst Harold was in the north of England, defeating the Norwegians who had landed on the coast, William of Normandy landed at Pevensey, in Sussex. The battle of Hastings was fought between Harold and William, Sept. 25th, 1066. William was victorious. Harold was killed,—he was buried in Waltham Abbey. Two years later the Conqueror founded an Abbey on the site of the battle-field, and called it "Battle Abbey."

SAXON LINE OF KINGS.

Egbert,		827—836.
Ethelwolf,		836—857.
Ethelbald,	} sons of Ethelwolf,	{ 857—860.
Ethelbert,		
Ethelred,		
Alfred the Great,		
Edward the Elder, son of Alfred,		901—925.
Athelstan,	} sons of Edward the Elder,	{ 925—941.
Edmund I.		
Edred,		
Edwy,	} sons of Edmund I.	{ 955—959.
Edgar the Peaceable,		
Edward the Martyr,	} sons of	{ 975— 978.
Ethelred the Unready,		
Edmund Ironside, son of Ethelred the Unready,	Edgar,	{ 978—1016.
		1016.

THE DANISH LINE,

Canute the Great,		1014—1036.
Harold Harefoot,	} sons of Canute,	{ 1036—1040.
Hardicanute,		
		{ 1040—1041.

SAXON LINE RESTORED.

Edgar the Confessor, son of Ethelred the		
Unready,		1041—1066.
Harold, son of Earl Godwin,		1066.

THE NORMAN LINE.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. 1066—1087.

Born 1027. Son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, surnamed “Robert the Magnificent,” or more commonly, “Robert le Diable,” and Arlotta, daughter of a tanner of Falaise. He was married to Matilda of Flanders, and had four sons and six daughters. Those best known in history are :

Robert, surnamed Courthose, to whom he left Normandy;

Richard, who was killed in the New Forest;

William Rufus, king of England;

Henry, afterwards Henry I., to whom he left his mother’s fortune;

Adela, who married Stephen, Count of Blois, and was the mother of Stephen the Usurper.

William the Conqueror met with the accident which caused his death at the burning of the town of Mantes. He died at the abbey of St. Gervaise, near Rouen, and was buried in the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen.

Principal Events of his Reign.

The conquest of England 1066.—His coronation in Westminster Abbey—Edgar Atheling renounced his claim to the crown, and received a pension of a mark (£1 17s. 6d. present money) a day. The Saxons, the Normans, and the sons of the King, rebelled in turn. War with Philip I., King of France,—Destruction of Mantes and death of the Conqueror.

During this reign the Curfew Bell was instituted—the New Forest made—Doomsday Book compiled—Feudal law introduced—and the Tower built.

Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, died at Caen, and was buried there in the Convent of the Holy Trinity. She has commemorated the achievements of her warlike husband in

the famous Bayeux tapestry, still preserved in the cathedral of Bayeux.

WILLIAM II., surnamed RUFUS. 1087—1100.

☞ Born 1057. Son of William the Conqueror and Matilda of Flanders. He was never married. He died in the New Forest, and was buried at Winchester.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Invasion of Normandy—Robert and William united against Henry—First Crusade 1095—Shot in the New Forest by Sir Walter Tyrrel.

During this reign Westminster Hall was built.—The sea overflowed 4000 acres of land, situated opposite Deal, and formed what is called Goodwin Sands.

The New Forest was fatal to three of the descendants of the Conqueror; his sons Richard and William, and his grandson Richard, son of Robert Courthose.

HENRY I., surnamed BEAUCLERC. 1100—1135.

Born at Selby in Yorkshire, 1070.—Son of William the Conqueror and Matilda of Flanders. He was married,

1st. to Matilda of Scotland, niece of Edgar Atheling;

2d. to Adelia of Louvain.

Henry I. and Matilda of Scotland had two children:

William, who was drowned crossing the Channel from Normandy;

Matilda, called “the Empress Maude,” who married first, Henry V., Emperor of Germany, and afterwards Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou.

Henry died near Rouen, in Normandy. His body was taken to England and interred in the Abbey of St. Mary at Reading.

Principal Events of his Reign

War with his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy. Capture of Robert, who was imprisoned for twenty-eight weary years at Cardiff Castle. It is said that he was also deprived of sight. Shipwreck of the "White Ship," and loss of Prince William. The King was so much affected by the death of his son, that "he never smiled again."

During this reign the order of "Knights Templars" was instituted.

STEPHEN OF BLOIS. 1135—1154.

Born 1105. Son of Stephen, Count of Blois, and Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror. He was married to Matilda of Boulogne. All their children, except a daughter who took the veil, died young. The eldest, Prince Eustace, had been proclaimed heir to the throne of England.

Stephen died at Dover, and was buried in the Abbey of Feversham. His queen, Matilda was a noble woman. The beautiful legend on her tomb is, "If ever woman deserved to be carried by angel hands to heaven, it was this holy Queen." She was buried in the Abbey of Feversham.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Wars with Matilda, daughter of Henry I., who by right of birth should have had the crown.—Matilda was aided by the Earl of Gloucester.—David, King of Scotland, invaded the north of England in defence of his niece's title, and

fought the battle of Northallerton or the Standard. The Scots were defeated. After many years of civil war, most disastrous to the kingdom, Stephen and Matilda made a compromise, by which Stephen was to reign during his lifetime, and the crown to descend to the son of Matilda. 2d Crusade 1145.

During this reign lived William of Malmesbury, an historian.

NORMAN LINE OF KINGS.

William the Conqueror.	1066—1087.
William II., surnamed Rufus.	1087—1100.
Henry I., surnamed Beauclerc.	1100—1135.
Stephen of Blois.	1135—1154.

THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.

HENRY II., surnamed PLANTAGENET. 1154—1189.

Born 1133. Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. In him the Saxon line was restored. He married Eleanor of Guienne or Aquitaine, the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France. They had seven children:

William, who died in childhood;

Henry, who married Marguerite of France, and died before his father;

Richard, surnamed Cœur de Lion;

Geoffrey, who married Constance of Bretagne, and was the father of Arthur and the Damsel of Bretagne;

John, surnamed Lackland;

Maud, married to Alphonso of Castile;

Joan, married to William, King of Sicily.

Henry died of a broken heart at the Castle of Chinon near Saumur, in Anjou, and was buried in the Abbey of Fontevrault.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Disputes with the clergy—Thomas à Becket, son of Gilbert à Becket, a merchant of London, who had been a crusader, and a Saracen lady, was created Archbishop of Canterbury. Becket, when elevated to this high station, changed his demeanor and sided against the King. Henry was much irritated by the conduct of Becket, and in an unguarded moment exclaimed, “Is there nobody to deliver me from this turbulent priest?” Four gentlemen of the King’s household immediately set out for Canterbury and murdered Becket in the Cathedral, before the altar of St. Benedict, 29th December, 1170. Becket was canonized, and pilgrimages were made to his shrine. King Henry was obliged to do public penance at his tomb.—Conquest of Ireland 1171. Dermot, King of Leinster, asked assistance from Henry to restore him to his sovereignty, from which he had been driven; he enlisted in his cause the Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow. The latter married Eva, the daughter of Dermot, and upon the death of Dermot claimed the crown in right of his wife. Henry obliged Strongbow to resign his pretensions, and the whole kingdom of Ireland submitted without a blow. Queen Eleanor encouraged her sons to rebel against their father. Henry, the eldest, died before his father. Geoffrey was killed in a tournament at Paris. After the death of his brothers, Richard persuaded John to join a rebellion against their father. The disaffection of this favourite son, John, caused the King so much grief that it resulted in his death.

During this reign the kingdom was divided into circuits. The distinction between Saxons and Normans began to disappear. Glass windows first used in private houses. Nicholas Breakspeare, the only Englishman who ever wore the tiara, was chosen Pope in 1154, and took the title of Adrian IV.

RICHARD I., surnamed CŒUR DE LION. 1189—1199.

Born at Oxford, 1157. Son of Henry II and Eleanor of Guienne. He was married to Berengaria, daughter of the King of Navarre, and had no children. Richard died while besieging the castle of Chalus in Aquitaine, and was buried in the Abbey of Fontevrault.

Richard has been installed in romance as the great hero of chivalry, but although Sir Walter Scott has said that his name is "so dear to Englishmen," and we have been used to identify him with the "Black-Knight" of "Ivanhoe," and the "lion-heart" of "The Talisman," it must not be forgotten that he was a rebellious and undutiful son. His expedients to raise money were very questionable, and, though brave and frank, he was haughty and avaricious. During his reign of ten years he passed but four months in England, and he was never known to speak English but once.

Principal Events of his Reign.

3d Crusade—Sojourn in Sicily—Capture of the Island of Cyprus—Capture of Acre—Battle of Joppa, in which the Christians were victorious—Truce with Saladin for three years, three months, three days, and three hours—Return of the King—His capture, imprisonment, and release. Tradition says that the place of his captivity was discovered by Blondel, a faithful minstrel—Siege of the castle of Chalus, near Limoges.

During this reign lived the celebrated outlaw, Robin Hood. He is the Saxon yeoman Locksley, of Ivanhoe, and was the leader of a band of outlaws, amongst whom were Friar Tuck and Little John; they lived in Sherwood Forest.

JOHN, surnamed LACKLAND. 1199—1216.

Born 1166. Son of Henry II. and Eleanor of Guienne. He was married to Isabella of Angoulême and had five children. Those best known in history are:

Henry, who succeeded him;

Jane, married to Alexander, King of Scotland;

Eleanor, married, first, to the Earl of Pembroke, secondly, to the Earl of Leicester.

He died at Swinshead Abbey in Lincolnshire, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Murder of his nephew, Arthur of Bretagne, son of Geoffrey, and rightful heir to the throne—Quarrel with the Pope, Innocent III.—The barons compelled John to sign Magna Charta at Runnymede, near Windsor, 15th June, 1215. John enlisted foreign soldiers and tried to recall all the liberties he had granted. The barons invited Louis, eldest son of the King of France, to their aid, promising to reward him with the crown.—Death of the King.

Magna Charta is still preserved in the British Museum. Arthur of Bretagne was supposed to have been murdered at the Castle of Rouen, and his sister, the Damsel of Bretagne, was imprisoned in Bristol Castle, where she died. John lost his French possessions in the battle of Muret, 1213, hence his surname.

with ivy.

HENRY III. OF WINCHESTER. 1216—1272.

Born 1207. Son of John and Isabella of Angoulême. He was married to Eleanor of Provence, and had four children. The best known in history are :

Edward who succeeded him;

Edmund, titular King of Sicily;

Margaret, married Alexander III. of Scotland.

Henry died at Westminster, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Earl of Pembroke appointed Protector of the realm.—The French army defeated at Lincoln, 1210.—Death of the Earl of Pembroke.—The Pope gave Prince Edmund the title of King of Sicily. Great extortion of the Pope and Henry to defray the expenses of this empty honor.—The barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, refused to submit to the exactions of the King.—The “mad parliament” assembled at Oxford.—Louis IX. of France attempted to act as mediator, but he was unsuccessful.—The King and Edward taken prisoners at Lewes, 1264.—Edward’s escape, 1265. Battle of Evesham, in which the party of the King was victorious.—The Earl of Leicester and his son were slain.—1270, Prince Edward set out on a crusade, the seventh and last.

This was the longest reign in English history, with the exception of that of George III. During this reign and that of Edward I. lived Roger Bacon, a monk, who dwelt at Oxford, and was the first experimental philosopher in England. He is said to have invented gunpowder, telescopes, reading glasses, and various other inventions both useful and curious. He was looked upon as a magician.

The first parliament met in 1265.

EDWARD I., surnamed LONGSHANKS. 1272—1307.

Born A. D. 1239. Son of Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence. He was twice married;

1st. To Eleanor of Castile, by whom he had fifteen children;

2d. To Marguerite of France, by whom he had two sons.

He died at Burgh-on-the-Sands, near Carlisle; his heart was taken to the Holy Land, and his body was buried in Westminster Abbey. His tomb bears this inscription:

“Here lies the Hammer of the Scottish Nation.”

His queen, Eleanor of Castile, surnamed “The Faithful,” was a lovely woman. She accompanied Edward to the Holy Land, and it is said that she saved his life by sucking the poison from his arm, which had been wounded by a Saracen assassin. Whether this touching legend be strictly true or not, it is certain that Edward always attributed his recovery to Eleanor’s devoted care and attention. Queen Eleanor died 1291, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire. The King followed her corpse in person during thirteen days. At each resting place Edward erected a magnificent cross. Those at Waltham and Northampton still remain. In London the body rested on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I., and a cross was built in memory of Edward’s *chère reine*, hence Charing Cross, “dear Queen’s Cross.” At this time (1866), that monument is being restored near the same spot, and is called Hungerford Cross.

Principal Events of his Reign.

War with Wales.—1282, Llewellyn, the Welsh prince, was killed in a skirmish at Builth, on the Wye. His head, crowned with ivy, was placed on the gate of the Tower of London.—1283, Conquest of Wales—David,

brother of Llewellyn, was executed—1284, Edward, son of the King, was born at Caernarvon, and declared Prince of Wales, and since then the eldest sons of the English sovereigns have always borne that title.—1290, The Jews banished from England, and they were not permitted to return until the time of the Commonwealth.

War with Scotland The “Maid of Norway,” grandchild of Alexander III. of Scotland, and Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, betrothed to Edward of Caernarvon, died at the Orkney Islands on her way to Scotland. There was no direct heir to the throne of Scotland; thirteen claimants appeared, but only three of them had any real grounds for their demands. The decision was referred to Edward I., who pronounced in favor of John Balliol.—1292, Robert Bruce disputed the succession.—The Scots, headed by Sir William Wallace, were defeated at Falkirk. 1298.

Wallace was executed at Smithfield, London, 23d August, 1305. Robert Bruce, grand-son of the Robert Bruce who had disputed the crown with Balliol, slew the Red Comyn in the church of the Minorites, at Dumfries. Edward immediately took up arms to revenge the murder. Bruce was crowned King of Scotland, at Scone, March 29th, 1306. The English King made all haste to reach Scotland, but died near Carlisle, August 7th, 1307.

Edward, some years previous, had made an unsuccessful attempt to recover Guienne. His improvement of the laws has given him the title of “*the English Justinian*.”

There is a tradition that after the conquest of Wales, Edward caused the massacre of the Welsh bards. This is commemorated in Gray’s noble ode, “The Bard.” During the war with Scotland Edward removed to London the great stone, “the stone of destiny,” on which the Scottish kings had been crowned from time immemorial. This

relic is still preserved in Westminster Abbey, and is fixed to the bottom of Edward the Confessor's chair, the coronation chair, by clamps of iron. It is nothing more than a piece of reddish-gray sandstone, squared and smoothed.

Sir William Wallace, the "Knight of Ellerslie," is to the Scottish people what Tell is to the Swiss, and Washington to the Americans. He is supposed to have been betrayed to the English by Sir John Monteith. He was tried in Westminster Hall. After his death his head was placed on London Bridge, and his body was quartered and sent to Newcastle, Berwick, Perth and Aberdeen. Robert Bruce was crowned by Isabella, Countess of Buchan, as her brother, the Earl of Fife, whose duty it was to have placed the crown on the King's head, refused his attendance. King Edward before his death made his son promise that his body should be boiled in a large caldron until the flesh separated from the bones, and that these bones, wrapped in a bull's hide, should be carried at the head of the English army whenever the Scots rebelled. This promise was not fulfilled.

EDWARD II., surnamed CAERNARVON. 1307—1327.

Born A. D. 1284. Son of Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile. He was married to Isabella the Fair, of France, and had four children. The two best known are:

Edward, who succeeded him;

Jane, married to David II. of Scotland.

He was murdered at Berkeley Castle with great cruelty. The Severn re-echoed,

"The shrieks of death, through Berkeley's roof that ring,
Shrieks of an agonizing King."

The body of this unhappy monarch was buried in Gloucester Cathedral. His Queen Isabella, "she-wolf of

France," was a woman of an odious character. She was imprisoned in Castle Rising for some years before her death.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Edward disregarded the promise made to his father to continue the war with Scotland. Recalled Piers Gaveston, and showed him so many favors that it caused great disaffection amongst the barons. Gaveston was taken prisoner by the Earl of Pembroke, and executed on Blacklow-hill, near Warwick Castle. War with Scotland renewed. Battle of Bannockburn, June 25th, 1314,—the Scots were completely victorious. Hugh de Spenser succeeded Gaveston in the favor of the King.—The nobles banded themselves against the De Spensers, (father and son), and a period of bloody contentions between the King and the Barons ensued. 1322, the Earl of Lancaster was beheaded. The Queen contrived to go to France with the Prince of Wales, and then openly sided with the Barons against the King. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, headed the faction against Edward,—he became the favourite of Isabella. 1326, the Queen and her party openly took up arms against the King. Edward was taken prisoner and conducted to Kenilworth Castle, where he was compelled to sign a formal abdication of the crown in favor of his son Edward, Prince of Wales. After his deposition the King was very cruelly treated, and on the 21st of September, 1327, by the command of the Queen and Mortimer, he was murdered in Berkeley Castle.

During this reign, 1312, the order of Knights Templars was suppressed. Their property in London was given by Edward II. to the Earl of Pembroke; at his death it passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and afterwards to the Crown. In the reign of Edward III. it was leased by the

students of law, and has been occupied by them ever since. James I. conferred the property upon them. The Temple Church is one of the most interesting monuments of London. It was built in 1183, after the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It contains many ancient monuments of the Templars.

EDWARD III. OF WINDSOR. 1327—1377.

Born 1312. Son of Edward II. and Isabella the Fair of France. He was married to Philippa of Hainault, and had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. Two sons died in infancy, the others were :

1. Edward, the Black Prince, married to Joanna of Kent, widow of Sir Thomas Holland.

The Black Prince died near London, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

- 2d. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who died, leaving an only daughter, Philippa, married to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.—The son of the latter, Roger, Earl of March, was the true heir to the throne of England on the death of Richard II., but, owing to his youth, his claims were disregarded, and they were transmitted to his daughter Anne, who married Edmund, son of the Duke of York. Their son Richard, Duke of York, asserted his claims to the throne, and though he was killed, they were recognized in the person of his son, afterwards Edward IV.

- 3d. John of Gaunt, “time-honored Lancaster,” married,
 - 1st. Blanche of Lancaster;
 - 2d. Constantia of Castile;
 - 3d. Katherine Swynford, whose son, John Beaufort, was the great-grandfather of Henry VII.

4th. Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, great grandfather of Edward IV.

5th. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.

Edward III. died at Shene, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Philippa was a worthy consort for the "Lion of England." She is buried at the feet of her husband in Westminster Abbey.

Principal Events of his Reign.

An ineffectual attempt to subjugate Scotland during the minority of the King—The King asserted his power by the execution of Mortimer and the imprisonment of the Queen. War with Scotland and France. Edward asserted his claim to the throne of France through his mother Isabella, in defiance of the Salique law. The French defeated in the naval battle of Sluys, 1340. The next two years Edward employed in trying to replenish his exhausted treasury, and in attending to the affairs of his kingdom. 1342, Edward espoused the cause of Jane, Countess of Montfort, the most extraordinary woman of her age, whose husband claimed the succession to the dukedom of Brittany. 1346, Edward made a formidable invasion of France. Battle of Crecy, 25th of August, 1346; the Black Prince "won his spurs" in this battle, and the blind King of Bohemia was killed. After the battle of Crecy followed the siege of Calais, which lasted eleven months. October 17th, 1346, Philippa won the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, in which David, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner. The lives of six noble citizens of Calais were spared at the instance of Queen Philippa. A grievous pestilence prevented the immediate prosecution of the French war. September 19th, 1356, was fought the battle of Poitiers, in which the English were completely victorious. King John of France was taken prisoner to London. John was subsequently restored to liberty, but in default of the payment of his ransom he returned

to London, and died at the palace of Savoy in the Strand. In 1367 the Black Prince marched into Castile to assist Pedro the Cruel. The Spanish campaign and its consequences were very unfortunate to the English. In 1376 died the Black Prince. Edward died in 1377, abandoned by his children, and almost alone.

“Mighty victor, mighty lord,
 Low on his funeral couch he lies !
 No pitying heart, no eye, afford
 A tear to grace his obsequies.”

At this period “feudalism” was nearly at an end, but the “poetry of feudalism” existed in the order of “chivalry.” England was very prosperous.—The King encouraged the development of trade and commerce.—Coals were first taken from Newcastle to London.—Queen Philippa established the cloth manufacture at Norwich. Froissart, author of the *Chronicles*, was the Queen’s secretary; and Geoffrey Chaucer, the “father of English poetry,” called by Spenser,

“Well of English undefyled;”

and author of *The Canterbury Tales*, was her protégé.

Edward showed a warm friendship for Jacob Van Arteveldt, commonly styled “the Brewer of Ghent,” and it was at his suggestion that the King assumed the royal coat of arms of France. The palace of Windsor was built under the direction of William of Wykeham. Over the great gate is the well known inscription,

“This made Wykeham.”

Wykeham founded Winchester School, and was made Bishop of Winchester, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of England. He took for his motto,

“Manners makyth Men.”

During this reign and the next also lived John Wycliffe, "the Morning Star of the Reformation;" he was protected by John of Gaunt. Wycliffe translated the Scriptures into English; his proselytes were called Lollards.

In 1344, the Order of the Knights of the Garter was instituted. The badge of the Order is a dark blue ribbon, with the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," (Evil to him who evil thinks). This Order is the most honourable of any in the world; it consists of twenty-five members, not counting the Sovereign of England, who is head of the Order, princes of the blood, and foreign potentates who are sometimes invested with it as a very high honour. The crest of the King of Bohemia, slain at Crecy, was three ostrich feathers, and his motto, "*Ich dien*," (I serve); they were adopted by Edward the Black Prince, and have ever since been worn as the arms of the Princes of Wales.

It is said that "bombards," a sort of cannon, were first used by the English at the battle of Crecy. About this period oil-painting was invented by John Van Eyck, a native of Holland. Queen Philippa founded Queen's College at Oxford, and the Hospital of the Nuns of St. Catherine by the Tower.

RICHARD II. OF BORDEAUX. 1377—1399.

Born 1367. Son of Edward, the Black Prince, and Joanna of Kent. He married

1st Anne of Bohemia, surnamed the Good;

2d. Isabella of Valois;

and left no children. He was murdered at Pontefract Castle, and buried first at King's Langley, and afterwards in Westminster Abbey.

Principal Events of his Reign.

1381, Insurrection headed by Wat Tyler—Richard's conduct was bold and energetic—Wat Tyler was killed at Smithfield and the insurgents immediately submitted to the King. 1388, Battle of Otterbourne sung in the old ballad of Chevy Chase;—young Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was taken prisoner, and Douglas slain. 1397, the Duke of Gloucester, uncle of the King, was accused of high treason and summoned to be tried by Parliament at Westminster,—before the day appointed it was said that Gloucester had died in prison, but it was suspected that he had been murdered by the King's orders. 1398, Quarrel between Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; the King banished them the kingdom. 1399, John of Gaunt died, and Richard seized on his estates. Bolingbroke returned to claim his rights whilst Richard was in Ireland; he was joined by a great number of noblemen and followers, and soon made use of his advantages to seize upon the crown. Richard was taken prisoner in Flint Castle, he was conveyed to the Tower, where he resigned the crown in favor of “my cousin, Henry of Lancaster.” He was afterwards formally deposed by a vote of Parliament assembled in Westminster Hall, and removed to Pontefract Castle, where he was murdered or starved to death.

Shakspeare has illustrated this reign in one of his ten “Chronicle Plays.” Isabella, the youthful Queen of Richard, returned to France, where she afterwards married her cousin, Duke of Orleans.

HENRY IV., surnamed BOLINGBROKE. 1399—1413.

Born 1367. Son of John of Gaunt and Blanche of Lancaster. He was married

1st. To Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

His sons were,

Henry, who succeeded him;

Thomas, Duke of Clarence, who died before Henry V;

John, Duke of Bedford;

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, called “the good Duke Humphrey;”

2d. He married Joanna of Navarre, who had no children.

Henry died in “the Jerusalem Chamber” in Westminster Abbey, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Proclaimed king in Westminster Hall, when he uttered his famous challenge to the realm of England that he, Henry of Lancaster, was the rightful heir.—The claims of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, a child of seven years old, descended from Lionel, second son of Edward III., were entirely disregarded. The King soon realized the truth of the words put into his mouth by Shakspeare,

“Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.”

The Welsh made an effort to place the Earl of March on the throne,—many of the nobles rebelled against Henry’s authority,—the Lollards were persecuted,—Owen Glendower, a Welsh gentleman, was a formidable foe to Henry. 14th Sept. 1402, Battle of Homildon-hill, the Scots under Douglas were defeated by the Earl of Northumberland and

his son Henry Percy, surnamed Harry Hotspur. The Earl of Northumberland, Glendower, and Douglas, entered into an alliance against Henry IV. The battle of Shrewsbury was fought, July 23d, 1403, in which the King was victorious. Henry, Prince of Wales, signalized himself gallantly in this battle. Northumberland was pardoned, but two years later again rebelled; he was joined by Richard Scroop, Archbishop of York, who was seized, tried, condemned and executed. He was the first English Archbishop who perished by the hands of an executioner.

Henry's last days were embittered by the conduct of his son Henry, Prince of Wales, who spent his time with riotous and dissolute companions. Chief Justice Gascoigne on one occasion sent "madcap Harry" to prison for contempt of court; Henry said when he heard it, "Happy the monarch who possesses a judge so resolute in the discharge of his duty, and a son so willing to submit to the laws!" 1405, James of Scotland was taken prisoner while on his way to France, and was not released until 1423. Henry was seized with apoplexy in the chapel of Edward the Confessor, and was removed to the Jerusalem Chamber. It had been predicted that he should die in Jerusalem, so when told where he was he received it as his death-knell. He died March 20th, 1413.

The career of Prince Hal has been portrayed by Shakspeare in his matchless plays. Sir John Falstaff was one of the jolliest of his gay companions. The story goes that the Prince of Wales tried on the crown before his father's death. and that when Henry asked him by what right he could wear it, the prince replied: "With the sword you won it, and with the sword I will keep it."

HENRY V. OF MONMOUTH. 1413—1422.

Born 1388. Son of Henry IV. and Mary de Bohun. He was married to Katherine of Valois, and had one son; Henry, who succeeded him.

He died at Vincennes, near Paris, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

His widow Katherine secretly married Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman. Their eldest son Edmund, married to Margaret Beaufort, great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, was the father of Henry, Duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Henry began his reign by manifesting a generous and prudent policy; he released the young Earl of March, the true heir to the throne; he restored the Percys to their estates and honors; he had the body of Richard II. removed from Langley and interred at Westminster, by the side of his Queen, "the good Queen Anne;" and he gave up his gay companions and applied himself diligently to the affairs of his kingdom. The Lollards, or Wycliffites, suffered a cruel persecution. Four years later, 1418, Lord Cobham was burned in St. Giles' Fields.—1415, Henry determined to invade France; previous to his departure he discovered a conspiracy headed by the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scroop, and Sir Thomas Grey, who were tried, condemned, and executed.—Henry landed near Harfleur, August 14th, 1415. Charles VI. of France was insane, and the kingdom was distracted by internal factions. Harfleur yielded after a siege of thirty-six days. October 25th, 1415, Battle of Azincour, (Agincourt,) in which the French were entirely

defeated. This was one of the most glorious victories ever gained by an English army, but it was attended by a fearful sacrifice of human life. After this battle hostilities were interrupted for two years. Aug. 1st, 1417, Henry again landed in France. January 1419, Rouen was captured after a protracted siege. 1420, a treaty was concluded at Troyes, the principal articles of which were that Henry should marry Katherine, daughter of the French King; that Charles should during his lifetime enjoy the title and dignity of King of France under the regency of Henry; and that the latter should succeed to the throne upon the death of Charles, to the exclusion of the Dauphin. 1422, Henry died at the Castle of Vincennes, in the Bois de Vincennes near Paris; his body was conducted with great pomp to London, and interred in Westminster Abbey.

During this reign each citizen of London was ordered to hang a lantern outside of his door at night, from whence arose the custom of lighting the streets. At this time lived Sir Richard Whittington, "thrice Lord Mayor of London."

HENRY VI. OF WINDSOR. 1422—1461.

Born 1421. Son of Henry V. and Katharine of Valois. He was married to Margaret of Anjou, and had one son, Edward of Lancaster, who was married to Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and was cruelly slain after the battle of Tewkesbury. Henry was murdered in the Tower, in 1471, and was buried in Chertsey Abbey. His remains were subsequently removed to St George's Chapel, Windsor. Henry was a feeble monarch but a good man. It was his misfortune to live in an age of violence, yet to be possessed of a saintly and gentle spirit. Gray calls him the "meek

usurper." His Queen, Margaret of Anjou, was the very reverse of her husband, and she endeavoured to supply by her energy and force of character the feebleness of Henry's rule. She is generally portrayed in hideous colours, as unfeminine, cruel and revengeful, but much allowance must be made for the peculiarity of her position in connection with her resolute and indomitable spirit. After the total defeat of the Lancastrians Margaret was imprisoned in England for five years, she was then liberated and retired to the home of her father in France. She died at the château of Damprière, and was buried in the Cathedral of Angers. In the breviary of Margaret there is one sentence supposed to have been written by herself:—

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

Principal Events of his Reign.

The Duke of Bedford was appointed Regent of France and Protector of England, and the Duke of Gloucester was to hold the latter office during the absence of the Duke of Bedford in France. 1424, James I. of Scotland was set at liberty after eighteen years captivity; he married Jane Beaufort, daughter of the Duke of Somerset. Charles VI. of France died two months after the death of Henry V. The Dauphin, Charles VII. of France, asserted his right to the crown, but his prospect of success seemed to grow weaker and weaker. 1428, siege of Orleans, under the Earl of Salisbury, who, being killed, was succeeded by the Earl of Suffolk. 1429, the siege of Orleans was raised by Joan of Arc, (Jeanne d'Arc,) who believed that she was divinely commissioned to restore the fallen fortunes of France. Through her efforts Charles was crowned at Rheims.—1431, the siege of Compiègne; Joan of Arc was taken prisoner, tried for witchcraft, and, to the lasting disgrace of the Duke

of Bedford, was burnt at the stake at Rouen. Charles VII., who owed her his kingdom, made no effort to save her. The Duke of Bedford died in 1435. The English power in France declined until at last they had nothing left them but Calais. 1445, Henry married Margaret of Anjou, and instead of receiving a dowry with her, he was obliged to surrender Anjou and Maine. 1447, The Duke of Gloucester was impeached and arrested at Bury St. Edmunds; he was found dead in his bed, and is supposed to have been murdered. 1450, the Duke of Suffolk was accused of high treason,—he was banished, intercepted on his passage to France, and murdered. The same year an insurrection, headed by Jack Cade, broke out in Kent,—Cade called himself Mortimer, entered London, and as he passed London Stone, struck it with his sword and said, “Now is Mortimer lord of this city.” The insurgents were soon quelled, and Cade was killed. 1452, The Duke of York took up arms. The civil wars which ensued between the Houses of York and Lancaster are called the “Wars of the Roses,”—the Yorkists wore a white rose, the Lancastrians a red one. 1454, Prince Edward was born and the Duke of York had no longer any hopes of securing the crown peaceably. May 23d, 1455, Battle of St. Albans; the Yorkists were victorious, and the King fell into the hands of the Duke of York. For several years there were no open hostilities, and the King was restored to the sovereign authority. July 10th, 1460, Battle of Northampton. Henry was defeated and taken prisoner, and the Queen escaped northwards. Parliament assembled and decided that Henry should continue to reign during his lifetime, but that the Duke of York and his heirs should succeed after Henry’s death. Dec. 23d, 1460, Battle of Wakefield; the Lancastrians, headed by Margaret, were victorious; the Duke of York and his son, the Earl of Rutland, were slain. The Duke of York’s head was cut off

by Margaret's orders, and, encircled with a paper crown, was fixed upon the gates of York;

“So York may overlook the town of York.”

Margaret set out for London, and was met at St Albans by the Earl of Warwick with a party of Yorkists—this second battle of St. Albans was favorable to the Lancastrians. Edward, the young Duke of York, entered London, March 3d, 1461, and was proclaimed king by the people. Henry VI. lived ten years longer, but here ends his reign.

JOAN OF ARC, called the Maid of Orleans, was distinguished for her patriotism, heroism, and piety. Two great modern poets have celebrated her memory, Southey and Schiller, and “Joan of Arc is a heroine to Englishmen no less than to Frenchmen.” Perhaps the most beautiful tribute to her memory is the statue in the gallery of Versailles, executed by the Princess Marie d’Orleans, daughter of the late king, Louis Philippe.

London Stone is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been of Roman origin. Tradition says that it was in Temple Gardens that the Roses were chosen as badges of the Yorkists and Lancastrians, the Duke of Somerset plucked a red rose and the Earl of Warwick a white one. Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, was the most powerful Baron in England. He is called the King-maker, because he was able to make and unmake kings; and “the last of the Barons,” because he was the last who exercised such a controlling influence in the kingdom, and who maintained it with so great state. The badge of Warwick was “the Bear and the Ragged Staff.” Shakspeare puts in his mouth these lines;

“Now, by my father's badge, old Neville's crest,
The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged staff.”

King Henry founded King's College, Cambridge, and Eton College, near Windsor,

“Where grateful Science still adores
Her Henry’s holy shade.”

Margaret of Anjou founded Queen’s College, Cambridge
The Duke of York left three sons;

Edward, who became King under the title of Edward IV.;
George, Duke of Clarence, who married Isabella, eldest
daughter of the Earl of Warwick;

Richard, duke of Gloucester, who afterwards became
Richard III.

EDWARD IV. OF YORK. 1461—1483.

Born 1443. Son of Richard, Duke of York, and Cecily,
daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. He
married Elizabeth Wydville, or Woodville, widow of Sir
John Grey, and had eight children. The best known in
history are:

Edward, who succeeded him;

Richard, Duke of York;

Elizabeth, married to Henry VII.

Edward died at Westminster, and was buried in St.
George’s Chapel, Windsor. His Queen is buried by his
side.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Margaret collected a large army and was met by the Earl
of Warwick and his forces at Towton; a battle was fought
March 29th, 1461, in which the Yorkists were completely
victorious. Henry and his family fled to Scotland. Mar-
garet of Anjou went to France in the hope of obtaining aid.
After the battle of Hexham, May 15th, 1464, Margaret fled
with her son, escaped from the perils of robbers, and went

to her father's court and lived some years in seclusion. Henry VI. was imprisoned in the Tower. The marriage of Edward to Lady Grey gave great offence to the Earl of Warwick, who left the party of the King and sided with the Lancastrians. The Duke of Clarence joined with Warwick, who, to strengthen his alliance with Margaret of Anjou, espoused his second daughter, Anne, to her son Prince Edward. Warwick landed at Dartmouth, Sept. 13th, 1470; Henry was released from prison and recognized as King under the regency of Warwick and Clarence. April 14th, 1471, Battle of Barnet; the fickle Clarence deserted to his brother, and the Earl of Warwick was defeated and slain. May 3d, 1471, Battle of Tewkesbury, in which the Lancastrians were totally defeated. Queen Margaret and her son were taken prisoners, and the prince was cruelly slain by King Edward and his brothers. King Henry died in the Tower a few days afterwards; it is generally supposed that he was murdered by the Duke of Gloucester. 1478, the Duke of Clarence was impeached and condemned to die; historians say that he was permitted to choose the manner of his death, and that he was drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine. Edward, at the time of his death, was preparing for a war with Louis XI. of France.

During this reign the art of printing was introduced into England by William Caxton, a citizen of London. The first book printed in England was the "Game and Play of the Chesse," in 1474; it was dedicated to George, Duke of Clarence.

EDWARD V. 1483

Born 1471. Son of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville. He was murdered in the Tower and buried there. During

the reign of Charles II. his remains were discovered and removed to Westminster Abbey.

Principal Events of his Reign.

This is the shortest reign in English history, having lasted about three months. The Duke of Gloucester had been nominated Regent by the late king, and soon contrived to get the young king in his own power, and imprisoned his uncle, Lord Rivers, and his step-brother, Lord Grey, in Pontefract Castle, where they were put to death. The Queen, with the Duke of York and the five Princesses, fled to the Sanctuary at Westminster, but Gloucester obliged her to surrender the Duke of York into his hands. Richard soon had himself proclaimed king, and the two princes were smothered in the Bloody Tower, and buried at the foot of the north-east stair-case in the White Tower.

RICHARD III. 1483—1485.

Born 1452. Son of Richard, Duke of York, and Cecily, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. He was married to Anne of Warwick, widow of Edward, Prince of Wales, who was murdered at Tewkesbury. He had one son, Edward, who died before his father. Richard was killed at the battle of Bosworth, and buried in the Church of the Grey Friars at Leicester.

Principal Events of his Reign.

The Earl of Richmond, sole representative of the House of Lancaster, who was in Brittany, agreed to marry Elizabeth of York and lay claim to the crown. The Duke of Buckingham, head of the conspiracy in England, was taken and executed, and Henry was obliged to return to Brittany.

Richard having, as it is suspected, poisoned his wife, Anne of Warwick, proposed to marry his niece, Elizabeth of York. Henry's partisans advised him to prevent this marriage by a new invasion, and he landed at Milford Haven, Aug. 7th, 1485. August 22d, Battle of Bosworth. Richard was killed, and the Earl of Richmond was proclaimed king, by the title of Henry VII. Thus ended the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. Richard was the last of the Plantagenets.

The battle of Bosworth was more important in its consequences than any since the Conquest. The battle of Hastings brought in the feudal system, and the battle of Bosworth put an end to it entirely. On the one occasion the contest ceased at the fall of Harold, on the other upon the death of Richard. Richard wore his crown on the battle-field. It was taken by a soldier, who hid it in a hawthorn bush. Lord Stanley found the crown and placed it on the head of Henry VII. The latter assumed the device of a crown in a thorn bush, and from this circumstance probably originates the old proverb: "Cleave to the crown, though it hang on a bush." There were fourteen sovereigns of the Plantagenet line.

PLANTAGENET LINE OF KINGS.

Direct Line.

Henry II., surnamed Plantagenet,	1154—1189
Richard I., Cœur de Lion,	1189—1199
John Lackland,	1199—1216
Henry III. of Winchester,	1216—1272
Edward I., surnamed Longshanks,	1272—1307
Edward II. of Caernarvon,	1307—1327
Edward III. of Windsor,	1327—1377
Richard II. of Bordeaux,	1377—1399

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV., surnamed Bolingbroke,	1399—1413
Henry V. of Monmouth,	1413—1422
Henry VI of Westminster,	1422—1461

HOUSE OF YORK.

Edward IV. of York,	1461—1483
Edward V.	1483
Richard III.	1483—1485

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

HENRY VII. 1485—1509.

Born 1455. Son of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, and Margaret Beaufort, daughter of the Duke of Somerset. He married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV., and had four children :

Arthur, married Katherine of Arragon and died young;
Henry, who succeeded him;

Margaret, married, first, James IV., of Scotland; and
secondly, Douglas, Earl of Angus;

Mary, married, first, Louis XII. of France, and secondly,
Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

Henry died at Richmond and was buried in Westminster Abbey in the magnificent chapel he built, and which is called by his name.

The Queen was also buried in Westminster, and her monument is beside that of her royal husband.

Henry was a wise and prudent sovereign, but he was arbitrary and tyrannical, and deservedly detested by his subjects. He was swayed by two ruling passions, avarice and hatred of the House of York.

Principal Events of his Reign.

1487, imposture of Lambert Simnel, who announced that he was the young Earl of Warwick, son of George, Duke of Clarence. He was sustained by some Irish malcontents, and aided by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, the sister of Edward IV. Henry publicly exhibited the real Earl of Warwick, who was a prisoner in the Tower, and soon quelled the rebellion. Lambert Simnel, who confessed that he was the son of a baker at Oxford, was made scullion in the king's kitchen, and by his good conduct rose to be falconer. In 1492 began the long and curious romance of Perkin Warbeck. He was the son of a merchant of Tournay, and his princely appearance and dignity of behavior well fitted him to personate Richard Plantagenet, the young Duke of York, who had been smothered in the tower. He was acknowledged by the Duchess of Burgundy as her nephew, and was kindly received at the court of James IV., the gallant and unfortunate Scottish king. He was married to the Lady Katherine Gordon, cousin of the king. Henry soon bought off James's allegiance to Warbeck by the hand of his daughter Margaret,—this Princess formed the link which in time bound the two kingdoms in one. Perkin made an ineffectual attempt to push his fortunes in the south-western part of England; he was taken prisoner to the Tower, tried and condemned, and hanged at Tyburn. Three days after the Earl of Warwick was beheaded on Tower Hill.

The rest of Henry's reign was spent in making foreign alliances and commercial treaties, and in amassing wealth; in attaining the latter object he was totally unscrupulous, and was aided chiefly by two unprincipled men, Empson and Dudley. In 1501, Arthur, prince of Wales, was married to Katherine of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. The young prince died four months

after his marriage, and Henry, being unwilling to return the dowry of the Princess Katherine, negotiated a marriage between her and his second son, Henry. Henry VII. was despised and hated by his subjects, and, though by his wise policy he had greatly increased the prosperity of England, they hailed his death as a relief from the oppressions of a tyrant.

This period is the transition from mediæval to modern times. The power of the nobles was entirely broken, and instead of residing in feudal state in their own castles, they became dependents at the court of the sovereign. The popular power rose in opposite proportion, and the invention of printing, and the increase of commerce and manufactures, opened a new era to the middle and lower classes of England. 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered America. 1496, Henry sent out a small fleet of ships under the command of John Cabot, a Venetian merchant. He discovered Newfoundland, and also the continent of America. His son Sebastian was as great a navigator as his father, and they were the pioneers in the brilliant path of discovery which opened such a rich and inexhaustible mine of wealth to the Old World.

During this reign the Star Chamber was instituted or revived. It was an arbitrary court, so called from the hangings of the room in which it was held. It existed until the time of the Long Parliament.

HENRY VIII. 1507—1547.

Born 1491. Son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York. He had six wives:

1st. Katherine of Arragon, whom he divorced;

- 2d. Anne Boleyn, whom he beheaded;
- 3d. Jane Seymour, who died a natural death;
- 4th. Anne of Cleves, whom he divorced;
- 5th. Katherine Howard, whom he beheaded;
- 6th. Katherine Parr, who survived him.

He had three children, all of whom succeeded to the throne:

Edward, son of Jane Seymour;

Mary, daughter of Katherine of Arragon;

Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn.

Henry died at Whitehall and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. This monarch was cruel and tyrannical, and has left a name which will be deservedly odious throughout all time. He murdered more wives and executed more subjects than any Christian sovereign who ever lived; yet, strange to say, he never entirely alienated the affection of his people. He had the ability to select wise counsellors, and though some of them were wicked, none of them were weak; but he was entirely unscrupulous in his means for removing them whenever they had forfeited his favour.

Only one of the queens of the royal Bluebeard lies by his side. Katherine of Arragon died at Kimbolton Castle, and was buried at Peterborough. Henry erected the beautiful Abbey-church as a monument to her memory.

Anne Boleyn was beheaded within the Tower, on the space before the Church of St. Peter ad Vincula. The spot is marked by a slab with inscription recording the sad circumstance. Her body was buried in St. Peter's Church in the Tower. There is a tradition that it was secretly conveyed to, and interred in, Salle Church, the burial-place of the Boleyns, and that the spot is marked by a black marble slab without inscription; but this seems highly improbable.

Jane Seymour died at Hampton Court, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Anne of Cleves remained in England after her divorce. She died at the Palace of Chelsea, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Katherine Howard was executed on the same spot as Anne Boleyn, and was buried in St. Peter's Church in the Tower.

Katherine Parr, after the death of Henry, married Lord Seymour. She died at Sudley Castle, and was buried in the Chapel of Sudley.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Henry commenced his reign very auspiciously. He united in his person the rival claims of the Yorkists and Lancastrians, therefore he had an undisputed title, and the avarice of his father had provided him with an ample treasury. Soon after his accession Empson and Dudley were convicted of treason and executed. In June, 1509, Henry celebrated his marriage ceremonies with Katherine of Arragon, the dispensation for which had been granted six years previous. Henry was persuaded by his father-in-law, Ferdinand of Spain, to join a league against France. August 16th, 1513, Battle of the Spurs. James IV. of Scotland, the ally of France, invaded England. Sept. 9th, 1513, the Battle of Flodden Field; the English were victorious. James IV. was killed and left an infant son as heir to his throne. 1514, Mary, sister of the king, was married to Louis, king of France, who died soon afterwards. The king was guided almost entirely by the advice of Wolsey, his favourite. His contemporaries, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. of Spain and Emperor of Germany, both sought his alliance, and to effect their object courted the favor of Wolsey. 1519, arrangements were made for a meeting between Henry and Francis, near Calais. As the former was on his way to France he received a visit from Charles V. at Can-

terbury, where the two kings kept Whitsuntide together. June 1619, Meeting of Henry and Francis near Ardres, known as the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." Henry wrote an attack on Luther, the German reformer, and obtained from Pope Leo X. the title of "Defender of the Faith." The ambitious Wolsey failed in his scheme to obtain the tiara, and as the king had adopted a new favourite, Sir Thomas More, he was doomed to fall. His disgrace was finally caused by the opposition he showed to Anne Boleyn. 1533, The king divorced Katherine of Arragon, on the plea that it was not lawful to marry his brother's widow, but his true motive was the desire to marry Anne Boleyn, a daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn of Norfolk, which he accomplished the same year. This divorce led to a separation from the Church of Rome, as the Pope opposed it and issued a bull against a second marriage. The king was much influenced by Cromwell, who suggested to Henry to declare himself head of the Church in his own dominions; and, in 1534, an Act of Parliament gave him the title of, "Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England." The blood-thirsty king threatened the lives of those who refused to acknowledge his supremacy; the most illustrious victims were Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More.—Thomas Cranmer obtained the king's notice by a proposal to submit the question of his divorce to the Universities of Europe. He was created Archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer advised the dissolution of the monasteries, and proposed that out of their revenues new bishoprics should be founded, and colleges of students of divinity annexed to every Cathedral. Unhappily his wise and noble policy was disregarded, and much of the revenue found its way into the king's treasury. It was owing to Cranmer that anything was left for the Church. 1536, Henry's affection for Anne Boleyn began to waver, and he sought a pretext to get rid of her. This was soon found, and she was tried, condemned, and

executed. Queen Anne was beheaded on the 19th of May, and on the 20th the king was married to Jane Seymour, daughter of Sir John Seymour of Wiltshire. The late innovations led to much discontent and several insurrections, which were effectually repressed. Jane Seymour probably saved her head by dying a natural death, and the king sought a foreign alliance. Cromwell proposed Anne, daughter of John, duke of Cleves. Hans Holbein painted a flattering portrait of the princess, and that determined Henry to marry her. However, the original was so much less attractive than the picture, that Henry soon got tired of his new queen. Anne very willingly gave her consent to a divorce, and remained in England, comfortably enjoying the manors and estates which had been settled upon her. Cromwell fell into disfavour, and was executed July 28th, 1540. On the same day Henry married his fifth queen, Katherine, daughter of Lord Edmund Howard, and niece of the Duke of Norfolk. This lady he beheaded in 1542. The same year James V. of Scotland died of a broken heart, leaving as his heir a daughter a few weeks old, the celebrated Marie Stuart, Queen of Scots. 1543, Henry married Katherine Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr of Westmoreland. Henry was engaged for about two years in a war with France, it was attended with little advantage to either side, and was terminated by the treaty of Boulogne. One of Henry's last acts was to cause the Duke of Norfolk, and his accomplished son Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, to be arrested for treason. Surrey was beheaded, but Henry died the day before that appointed for the execution of the sentence upon the Duke of Norfolk, who was thus spared.

THOMAS WOLSEY, the son of a butcher at Ipswich, was "fashioned to much honor from his cradle." He rose to be a Cardinal, and aspired to the Papacy. He lived in a style

of princely splendour, built Hampton Court Palace, and founded Christ Church College, Oxford. He died at Leicester Abbey. Wolsey's qualities, good and bad, have been immortalized by Shakspeare in the dialogue between Queen Katharine and Griffith, in the drama of Henry VIII.

The Reformation is dated from the reign of Henry VIII., but the seeds of this important change had been sown nearly two centuries before, and were now springing forth to bear abundant fruit. Miles Coverdale was the first to translate the whole Bible into English; the first edition was printed in Zurich. Cranmer's or the Great Bible was printed in 1538. In that year injunctions were given to set up the Bible in parish churches.

The battle of Flodden Field is celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's poem, *Marmion*. This defeat was a blow from which Scotland never recovered.

The celebrated literary men of this reign were: Sir Thomas Wyatt, a poet, the friend of Lord Surrey, who was also a poet; Sir Thomas More, author of *Utopia*; William Tyndale, a translator of the Bible; and Erasmus, a native of Holland, who was Greek Professor at the University of Cambridge. Hans Holbein, a native of Augsburg, was Henry VIII's favourite painter. St. Paul's School, London, was founded during this reign.

EDWARD VI. 1547—1553.

Born 1537. Son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour. He died at Greenwich at the age of sixteen, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Edward was a prince of much promise; he possessed tal-

ents and acquirements beyond his years. His diary, still preserved in the British Museum, is very remarkable.

Principal Events of his Reign.

The Earl of Hertford, uncle of the young king, was appointed Protector. He was soon after created Duke of Somerset. 1547, the Protector led an army across the border for the purpose of forcing the Scots to consent to the union of the two kingdoms by the marriage of Edward VI. and Mary, Queen of Scots. The English gained a decided victory at the battle of Pinkie, but the Protector did not pursue his advantages and returned to England. Shortly afterwards the Scots sent their Queen to France, where she married the dauphin, afterwards Francis II. 1549, Parliament passed "An Act for the Uniformity of service." The result of this was the "Book of the Common Prayer," based upon the ancient catholic services which had been transmitted from the early days of the Church. Cranmer greatly aided the work by his zeal and sound judgment. He drew up Forty-two Articles, from which the Thirty-nine Articles now in force are derived, and compiled the Church Catechism, except the latter part concerning the Sacraments. The greater part of the people were with the Reformers, but some who resisted the movement were chiefly encouraged in their opposition by Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, and Bonner, bishop of London, who were deposed from their sees and imprisoned. The Protector had a fatal quarrel with his brother, Admiral Lord Seymour, who, on the loss of his wife, the dowager-Queen, Catharine Parr, aspired to the hand of the Princess Elizabeth. Seymour was condemned by a bill of attainder, and executed on Tower Hill, March 20th, 1549. 1548—1549, Insurrections broke out in Cornwall, Devonshire, and Norfolk; the latter was headed by one Ket, a tanner. The Protector became unpopular, and a confederacy, headed by the

Earl of Warwick, was formed against him. The latter was created Duke of Northumberland. Somerset was first deprived of his protectorship and afterwards condemned to death. He was executed on Tower Hill, Jan. 22d. 1552. The Duke of Northumberland, having got rid of his great rival, was now the ruling power in the kingdom, though he had no direct authority. He influenced Edward to make a will, by which the crown was left to Lady Jane Grey, to the exclusion of the princesses Mary and Elizabeth. Lady Jane Grey was descended from Mary, sister of Henry VIII., and Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. She was married to Lord Guilford Dudley, fourth son of the Duke of Northumberland. Edward was dying of consumption and was completely in the power of the Duke. He closed his life with a prayer for England and the Church of England.

EDWARD VI. founded Christ's Hospital, London, on the site of the Grey Friars Monastery. It is generally called "The Blue Coat School" from the dress worn by the scholars. The Book of Homilies was compiled by Cranmer and Ridley. The latter had been made Bishop of London upon the deposition of Bonner.

MARY I. 1553—1558.

Born 1516. Daughter of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon. She was married to Philip II. of Spain and had no children. She died in St. James's Palace, London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Principal Events of her Reign.

Upon the death of Edward VI. the Duke of Northumberland hastened to proclaim Lady Jane Grey. In the meantime Mary was coming to London to claim the throne.

Popular justice declared for Mary, and in ten days all those who had endeavoured to set aside her succession were prisoners in the Tower. Northumberland and his associates were convicted of high-treason and beheaded. Sentence was pronounced against Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Guilford Dudley, but the execution of it was delayed for the time. Mary reinstated Gardiner and Bonner in their sees, and took the former as her chief adviser in civil and ecclesiastical affairs; the Protestant bishops were imprisoned, and the Roman Catholic religion was restored. Mary soon after her accession proposed to marry her kinsman, Philip of Spain; this project was very unpopular to the English, and several attempts were made to resist the marriage by force of arms. The most successful rebellion was made in Kent, by Sir Thomas Wyatt; he penetrated as far as London, but, finding nothing but opposition, was obliged to give up and was taken prisoner near Temple Bar. This insurrection sealed the fate of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley, who were beheaded, Feby. 12th, 1554. Wyatt was executed two months later.

Mary accused her sister Elizabeth of being implicated in Wyatt's rebellion, and imprisoned her in the Tower. The Princess was afterwards removed to the Palace of Woodstock, and kept under strict surveillance. June 25th, 1554, Mary was married to Philip of Spain; the ceremony took place at Winchester. In November Cardinal Pole came over to England as a legate from the Pope, and, after some concessions from Parliament, he pronounced the kingdom reconciled to the apostolic see.

Now followed the Marian persecution, which has left an indelible stain upon the name of the Queen, and made her known to all posterity as "Bloody Mary." Two hundred and seventy-seven persons perished at the stake, but, as in the primitive ages, "the blood of martyrs was the seed of the Church." We speak of "the fires of Smithfield," but it

was not only in London that the bloody work went on, many suffered in the counties. John Rogers was the first who was martyred, he was burnt at Smithfield; Hooper at Gloucester; Rowland Taylor at Hadley; Bradford and Philpot at Smithfield; Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer, at Oxford. The spot where the last three were executed is marked by "the Martyrs' Memorial." Fuller says, "of all the Marian martyrs, Mr. Philpot was the best born gentleman; Bishop Ridley the profoundest scholar; Mr. Bradford the holiest and devoutest man; Archbishop Cranmer of the mildest and meekest temper; Bishop Hooper of the sternest and austere nature; Dr. Taylor had the merriest and pleasantest wit; Mr. Latimer had the plainest and simplest heart." After Cranmer's death Cardinal Pole was made Archbishop of Canterbury.

1557, Philip persuaded Mary to undertake a war with France to support Spanish interests. This was brought to a disastrous end by the loss of Calais, in January, 1558. This was the last French town held by the English, in whose possession it had been for over two hundred years. This and other disappointments greatly affected the Queen's health, and hastened her death. "When I die, Calais will be found written on my heart," were the words she uttered in the depth of her misery. Cardinal Pole died on the same day as the Queen. Something may be said in extenuation of Mary's character, as her early training and misfortunes had not developed her more amiable qualities, but she was naturally a tyrant, like her father, with this distinction, that Henry was a tyrant without a conscience, and Mary a tyrant with one.

In this reign coaches were first introduced.

ELIZABETH. 1558—1603.

Born 1535. Daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. She never married. Died at Richmond, and was buried in Westminster Abbey in the same vault with her sister Mary. Her successor, James I., erected a noble monument to her memory.

In Elizabeth were united the good and bad qualities of her race. Her glorious reign has rendered her the most popular of English sovereigns, and her people delighted to call her "Good Queen Bess." Her character was twofold; as a ruler she was wise and politic, and, though tyrannical, she commanded the homage and admiration of her subjects, for her one sole aim was the peace and prosperity of her kingdom. As a woman, she displayed very different qualities; she was vain and weak, and had an insatiable love of admiration. The greatest blot on her memory is her treatment of Mary Queen of Scots, but even that admits of some extenuation, and it is not easy to regard it with unprejudiced eye whilst so much romance and sympathy attach to the unfortunate Marie Stuart.

Principal Events of her Reign.

Elizabeth's accession was hailed with great joy by the people, and, until recently, the 17th of November was called in honor of it, "The Queen's Day." Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, was the chief adviser of Elizabeth. Through his counsels and those of his brother-in-law, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord-Keeper of the Seal, the Church was gradually restored to the condition it was in during the reign of Edward VI. The nation generally acquiesced in the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity, and for some time the Church of England was the only religion of the kingdom, and was neither opposed by Romanism nor Dissent.

Elizabeth resolved to remain unmarried, although her royal hand was sought by a long list of suitors, foremost among whom were Philip II. of Spain, and two of the French princes. In 1568, the party of Marie Stuart in Scotland was entirely defeated near Glasgow, and the beautiful and unhappy queen sought refuge in the dominions of her cousin Elizabeth. She landed at Workington in Cumberland, and immediately sent to the Queen to entreat her protection and aid. The latter refused to see her until she could clear herself of the grave charge of having assassinated her husband, Lord Darnley. Mary was removed from castle to castle until finally she was imprisoned in Fotheringay. During her captivity of nearly nineteen long years, numerous conspiracies were formed to overthrow Elizabeth and place Mary upon the throne. The most formidable were that headed by the Duke of Norfolk, and Babington's Plot. After the frustration of the latter the Queen's ministers advised that some decisive step should be taken, and Mary was tried, and condemned to suffer death for high-treason. The sentence was executed at Fotheringay Castle, February 8th, 1587. The next year, 1588, Philip II. of Spain sent his formidable Armada to invade England. The English zealously prepared for resistance; Lord Howard of Effingham was in command of the navy, and Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher were amongst those who served under him. The land forces were collected at Tilbury, and there the Queen herself reviewed them, and delivered that famous oration which roused the courage and loyalty of her subjects to the highest degree. The winds aided the gallant English navy, and of the one hundred and thirty ships of the "Invincible Armada," but fifty-three returned to Spain to bear the tidings of their defeat. 1596, Expedition to Cadiz, which proved very disastrous to the English. 1599, The Earl of Tyrone was in insurrection in Ireland, and the Queen's favourite, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, was appointed

Lord Lieutenant of that country to put down the rebellion. Essex managed affairs badly, and, having returned to England without permission, fell into disgrace with the Queen. His subsequent conduct did not tend to reinstate him in her favour, and, in 1601, he was seized and conveyed a prisoner to the Tower. His trial and condemnation speedily followed, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill. Mountjoy, the successor of Essex in Ireland, defeated Tyrone and compelled him to surrender. In March, 1603, the Queen died, having equivocally named James VI. of Scotland, as her successor.

During this reign Sir Thomas Gresham, a relative of the Queen, founded the "Royal Exchange," which was opened by Elizabeth in person.

The bounds of the English nation were much extended by the discoveries of Gilbert, Drake, Frobisher, and Raleigh; and in 1600, the East India Company was founded.

It is in literature, however, that the "Elizabethan Age" is chiefly illustrious. The Queen, "that bright occidental star of most happy memory," was a woman of high attainments, and a warm encourager of learning and literary men. Among the great statesmen of this period were William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Francis Bacon, Earl of Verulam; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and favourite of the Queen; and Francis Walsingham. Among the poets and prose writers, Richard Hooker, Beaumont and Fletcher, Edmund Spenser, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, and William Shakspeare, are names unrivalled in any age or country. Elizabeth founded Trinity College, Dublin; and Westminster School, London.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII.	1485—1509.
Henry VIII.	1509—1547.
Edward VI.	1547—1553.
Mary I.	1553—1558.
Elizabeth,	1558—1603.

HOUSE OF STUART.

JAMES I. 1603—1625.

Born 1566. Son of Lord Darnley and Mary, Queen of Scots. He was married to Anne of Denmark, and had several children, only three of whom survived the age of childhood;

Henry, who died at the age of eighteen;

Charles, who succeeded his father;

Elizabeth, married Frederick, Elector-Palatine and ex-king of Bohemia.

James died in the palace of Theobalds, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He earned the reputation of being "the wisest fool in Christendom;" he was a scholar without having the sense to avail himself of his learning; in person he was ungainly, his manners were awkward, his habits very unbecoming his station, and his lack of personal courage provoked the contempt of his courtiers. He was much influenced by unworthy favourites, upon whom he lavished his revenues; but whatever were the faults and frailties of his life, on his death-bed he showed Christian courage and resignation. As a sovereign James was unpopular, he held the belief in the Divine right of kings, and was very despotic. He was always an advocate for peace, and willing to make any concessions for its preservation.

Principal Events of his Reign.

James chose as his prime minister Robert Cecil, son of the great Lord Burleigh, to the exclusion of Cecil's rival, Sir Walter Raleigh. The latter was accused of being concerned in a plot for placing on the throne Lady Arabella Stuart, cousin of the king, and was imprisoned in the Tower for twelve years. 1605, Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, which was a scheme of the Romanists for destroying the king, the Prince of Wales, and the Parliament, by blowing up the Houses of Parliament on the opening of the session, Nov. 5th. Guy Fawkes was seized in the vaults, and he finally made a confession which revealed the other conspirators. Some of them were executed, and others of them were killed in trying to resist the party sent to arrest them. 1612, died Henry, Prince of Wales, a youth of great promise. On the death of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, the king took as his prime favourite a Scotch adventurer named Robert Carr, whom he created Earl of Somerset. The Earl and his wife were accused of being implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, and upon the arrival of a new favourite at court, George Villiers, they were tried and sentenced to be banished the kingdom. The new favourite was made Duke of Buckingham, and loaded with honours. 1617, Sir Walter Raleigh was released for the purpose of undertaking an expedition to Guiana, but, as it proved unsuccessful, the unfortunate man was arrested and convicted under his former sentence. He was executed in the Old Palace Yard, Westminster. 1619, the English were very desirous to render assistance to the Elector-Palatine, who had been elected King of Bohemia. James refused aid until too late, and the Prince lost both Bohemia and the Palatinate. James was continually at variance with his Parliament, who refused to grant the subsidies he

demand. A marriage between "Baby Charles" and the Infanta of Spain now became the darling scheme of James, and negotiations ensued. The prince, becoming weary of the delay which attended them, set out for Spain with the Duke of Buckingham, travelling incognito. The king demanded, as a condition of the marriage, that his son-in-law should be restored to the Palatinate, but as this was refused by the King of Spain, the treaty was broken off. Application was then made for the hand of Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and whilst the negotiations were pending the king died.

During this reign English colonies were established in North America. The two principal were the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia, by the London or South Virginia Company, in 1607; and that at Massachusetts Bay, by the Plymouth Company, in 1620. James renewed the charter of the East India Company, which had been granted but for a limited time, and thus the foreign trade of the kingdom was greatly increased. The authorized translation of the Bible was published in 1611. It was the work of 47 learned men, from the Universities and Westminster; it has ever since been the only version in the English language acknowledged by the Anglican Church, and is the noblest monument of the Anglo-Saxon language.

Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor,

"The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind."

was, in 1621, found guilty of bribery, and disgraced from his high position. Elizabeth, daughter of James I., was the heroine of a sad romance. Reduced by her husband's misfortunes to absolute penury, she still showed a brave spirit, and occupied herself in the education of her children. Her sons, Prince Charles and Prince Rupert, subsequently joined their unfortunate uncle, Charles I.; and it was through her

youngest daughter Sophia, who married Ernest Augustus, of Brunswick, and was the mother of George I., that the present royal family came to the throne. The following popular rhyme will aid the memory in retaining the date of the gunpowder plot:

“Remember, remember, the fifth of November,
The Gunpowder plot, shall ne’er be forgot.”

CHARLES I. 1625—1649.

Born 1600. Son of James I. and Anne of Denmark. Married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and had seven children. Those best known are:

Charles, afterwards Charles II.;

James, Duke of York, who also succeeded to the throne;

Mary, married to William II., Prince of Orange;

Henrietta, married to Philip, Duke of Orleans.

He was beheaded before the palace of Whitehall; and buried in St. George’s Chapel, Windsor. In personal appearance Charles presented a great contrast to his father; he was gifted with intellect and taste, in manner the most accomplished gentleman in England, and possessed of a courtly grace and fascination which few could resist. His private character was unblameable. As a sovereign, it was his misfortune to have fallen upon evil days, and like the luckless Louis XVI. of France, (between whom and himself there is a striking parallel), he was the innocent victim of the sins and follies of his ancestors. He inherited from his father high ideas of the kingly prerogative, and also his failing of being influenced by his favourites. He was infirm of purpose, and has been charged with a want of sincerity; but when his fortunes fell and he was in the hands of his enemies, his character beamed with all the virtues of a Christian and a gentleman. The greatest fault of his reign was his weakness

in consenting to the sacrifice of Stafford, a fatal step which was subsequently visited upon him in his own misfortunes, and which he bitterly regretted to his dying hour on the scaffold. The King was attended on that awful occasion by Bishop Juxon. The last sentence he uttered was, "I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown," and before laying his head on the block he uttered the mysterious word, "Remember."

Until the year 1859, the 30th of January was appointed throughout the English dominions as a day of national humiliation, and a special service was used appropriate to the commemoration. This observance was abolished by Act of Parliament, as also the holidays on the anniversaries of the Gunpowder Plot, and the restoration of Charles II.

Henrietta Maria was not a favourite with the English people. During her royal husband's troubles, in 1644, she escaped to France, where she received an affectionate welcome. Upon the restoration she went to England but soon returned to France, where she died at the palace of Colombe, near Paris. Her funeral oration was pronounced by the celebrated Bossuet. Her heart was given to the Nuns of the Convent of Chaillot, which she had founded, and her body was buried with her fathers at St. Denis.

• *Principal Events of his Reign.*

The marriage with the French princess, which had been negotiated in the previous reign, was concluded by proxy before James was laid in the tomb. The New Parliament, which assembled in June 1625, refused to grant supplies to Charles, who immediately raised loans from private persons, and fitted out an expedition to Cadiz, which terminated very disastrously for the English. The next Parliament impeached Buckingham of high treason. The king was indignant, forced upon his favourite as indemnity the Chan-

cellorship of the University of Oxford, and, to save him from further prosecution, dissolved the Parliament.

In 1627, Charles sent a fleet to the assistance of the Huguenots, who were besieged in La Rochelle; it was commanded by the Duke of Buckingham, and terminated most ingloriously for the English. The next Parliament refused to grant subsidies until Charles gave his assent to the celebrated "Petition of Right." He did this in a way which offended the Commons and they renewed their attack upon Buckingham, whom the king continued to uphold. The favourite went to Portsmouth to superintend preparations for a new attack upon La Rochelle, and was there assassinated by a man named John Felton. The expedition to La Rochelle was intrusted to the Earl of Lindsey, but he arrived too late to relieve the Huguenots, who had been obliged to surrender.

The Parliament of 1629 was a very stormy one. The principal question at issue was the royal right to levy tonnage and poundage, but political questions had become embittered by religious differences. Oliver Cromwell made his maiden-speech during this session. A great tumult having arisen in the House of Commons, the king went there in person, but was refused admittance. Indignant at these proceedings Charles immediately dissolved Parliament, and declared his intention to rule alone, and for eleven years England was under absolute government. During this period two men became very prominent, Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterward Earl of Strafford; and Laud, Bishop of London, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury. The authority of the Star Chamber was much extended, and some heavy fines and severe punishments were imposed. In 1634, a tax called ship-money was levied. The maritime counties complied cheerfully, but those in the interior refused to pay it. The first to protest was John Hampden. His cause was tried in Westminster Hall, where decision

was given in favour of the crown. But having withstood Charles "with dauntless breast," he was exalted by public opinion to a hero and patriot, and became one of the king's most powerful opponents. About this time Charles endeavored to establish Episcopacy in Scotland, but it met with the most violent opposition. The Presbyterians banded themselves together by a "Solemn League and Covenant," and raised a considerable army. In 1640, as war with Scotland seemed inevitable and Charles was totally without means to carry it on, he was obliged to assemble Parliament. As the latter refused supplies and disapproved his arbitrary measures, Charles speedily dissolved it again to the great discontent of the people. Meantime the difficulties between the king and Scotland grew worse. The Scots under Leslie crossed into England, and, after a successful skirmish, took possession of Newcastle. The king summoned a Council at York, in which it was decided that no appeal to arms should be made for two months, that a Parliament should be called to settle the difficulties, and that during the interval the Scots should be maintained at the expense of the northern English counties. November 3d, 1640, the famous "Long Parliament" met. Strafford was impeached by the Commons of High Treason, and a few days afterwards Laud was arrested on the same charge. Strafford was tried in Westminster Hall and a Bill of Attainder passed against him. The king was in an agonizing state of irresolution whether to sign the bill or to save his faithful favourite. His fears finally prevailed, and his assent to the execution was given. When Strafford heard it he exclaimed, "Put not your trust in princes." The Star Chamber was abolished, and several other arbitrary measures reformed. Charles went to Scotland, and was rapidly recovering the popular favour, when his cause was materially injured by a rebellion in Ireland. In 1642, Charles came to an open rupture with the Parliament, and both parties felt that there was no appeal but to

the sword. The king and his sons, the Prince of the Wales and the Duke of York, went to York. He demanded admittance into Hull, the military magazine of the North, but, being refused by the governor, he was compelled to active measures and set up his standard at Nottingham, August 20th, 1642. For the next six years raged all the horrors of civil war.—The king was supported by the clergy, the landed gentry, the Universities, and the majority of the nobles; amongst his generals were his nephew, Prince Rupert, Lord Lindsay, and the Marquis of Newcastle. Lord Falkland adhered to the royal cause, but he was bitterly opposed to the struggle. The Parliamentarians consisted of the middle classes of England, of tradesmen, shopkeepers, dissenters, and a minority of the nobility; among their leaders were John Hampden, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Essex, Lord Fairfax, Sir William Waller, and the Earl of Manchester.

The first engagement was fought at Edgehill, October 23d, 1642, without any decided result. Charles made Oxford his head-quarters. Battles and sieges followed. Hampden was killed at Chalgrave, near Oxford. The Scots joined their forces with those of the Parliament, and Prince Rupert was totally defeated at Marston Moor, July 2d, 1644. By this reverse the king lost the northern counties. In 1645, after a long imprisonment, Archbishop Laud was tried, condemned, and executed. The king's last battle was fought at Naseby, June 14th, 1645; the Parliamentary forces were completely victorious, the king was obliged to flee, and his army was broken and dispersed. The fall of Bristol completed the ruin of the royalists, and the king, driven to extreme measures, sought refuge amongst his countrymen, the Scots. To their lasting disgrace they sold him to the English Parliament for £400,000, and he was conveyed to Holmby House, Northamptonshire, one of his own royal residences. Meantime there were dissensions amongst his enemies, and the army, led on by Cromwell,

arrayed itself against the Parliament. The king was forcibly taken to Hampton Court, from whence he escaped to Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight. Cromwell prepared the way for severe measures against the king, by excluding all members from Parliament who were not Independents and Republicans. He was aided in this arbitrary proceeding by Colonel Pride, and it is known as "Pride's Purge." Charles was taken from Carisbrooke to Hurst Castle, to Windsor, and finally to St. James's Palace, London. He was tried by a High Court of Justice appointed solely by the Commons, who were assembled in Westminster Hall, and sentenced to death. He was beheaded at Whitehall, January 30th, 1649.

During the civil war of this reign the Royalists assumed the name of Cavaliers, and were distinguished by their long, flowing locks; the Parliamentarians were called Roundheads, from their close cropped hair. At this period lived William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood. He announced this important discovery in 1616. At the battle of Edgehill he was guardian to the Princes Charles and James. During this reign died John Donne and George Herbert, eminent divines; and Ben Jonson, a celebrated dramatic writer.

THE COMMONWEALTH. 1649—1660.

On the death of Charles I. the Commonwealth was proclaimed, and the House of Lords was declared by the Commons to be "useless and dangerous." Cromwell was appointed Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, and having tranquilized that country left his son-in-law, Ireton, as his deputy, and went to settle affairs in Scotland. The Scots had refused to acknowledge the Republic, and had proclaimed

Prince Charles as their King. Charles landed in Scotland in 1650, but he was little more than a prisoner in the hands of his adherents. Parliament prepared to defend the Commonwealth, and Cromwell was appointed Commander-in-chief of its armies.

The Scottish army, commanded by General Leslie, was defeated at Dunbar. Charles was crowned at Seone, January 1st, 1651. On the 3d of September of the same year he was totally defeated at Worcester, and obliged to flee to France.

The English navy, under command of Blake, Monk, and Penn, gained signal victories over the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp and De Ruyter. In April, 1653, Cromwell took the extraordinary measure of disbanding the Long Parliament. Having dismissed the members, he locked the doors, put the keys in his pocket, and returned to Whitehall, where he had taken up his residence, Dictator of England. The Long Parliament was succeeded by the Little Parliament, or as it is sometimes called from one of its chief orators, Barebone's Parliament, which consisted of members approved by Cromwell. December 16th, 1653, Oliver Cromwell was made "Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland." The Republic was very prosperous; Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards, the power of Holland was humbled, the cause of the persecuted Vaudois was vindicated, commerce flourished, and in all the civilized states of Europe the English power was felt and respected. But though the nation was in high esteem abroad, at home there was much secret discontent. Cromwell sought the title as well as power of King, but when it was offered him by Parliament he did not dare to accept, and he lived in constant dread of assassination. This apprehension and domestic afflictions hurried him to the grave, and he died at Whitehall, September 3d, 1658. Richard Cromwell, his eldest son, was immediately proclaimed head

of the Commonwealth, but his tastes and political feelings ill-qualified him for the position. He soon signed an abdication, and the Long Parliament was restored. General Monk, who was in command of the English army in Scotland, marched on to London, called a new Parliament, and proposed the restoration of Charles Stuart to the throne of his ancestors. This proposal was received with universal joy, and May 8th, Charles II. was proclaimed King, and the Commonwealth was at an end.

During the period of the Republic and the next two reigns, many great names flourished in literature. Jeremy Taylor, an eminent divine, chaplain to Laud, suffered greatly during the civil wars, and on the restoration was made Bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland. "The quaint Fuller," Bishop Hall, Isaac Barrow, and Archbishop Leighton, were also prominent among English divines, Cowley, Marvell, Butler, and Waller, were distinguished as poets; Sir Matthew Hale as one of the most upright of judges; Lord Clarendon as an historian; and Izaak Walton as a biographer, and more particularly as the "Father of Anglers." But the greatest name in this period of literature was that of John Milton, Latin Secretary to Cromwell, the uncompromising Puritan, and the author of *Paradise Lost*.

Oliver Cromwell, "the uncrowned King of England," was born in Huntingdon, and descended from an ancient and honourable house. He is one of the most extraordinary men in history; and owed his success chiefly to his great political talents, his courage, and indomitable energy. His peculiarities were not unlike those of the great Napoleon, and no occasion was too dignified or important to restrain him from indulging his passion for practical jokes. His love for his family was the most amiable trait of his character, but his children did not share his ambition, and

disapproved his course. Cromwell was buried in Westminster Abbey, but on the Restoration his body was exhumed, hanged at Tyburn, and buried under the gallows.

Richard Cromwell, after his abdication, spent some time in travelling, and then settled down in obscurity on his farm of Cheshunt in Herts, where he died at a good old age. It is said that he changed his name to Clark.

CHARLES II. 1660—1685.

Born 1630. Son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria of France. He was married to Catherine of Braganza, by whom he had no children. He died at Whitehall, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Charles was possessed of excellent qualities, but they were almost obscured by his great vices and follies, and he had not profited by the lessons of adversity. Rochester was the author of the following epigram on the "Merry Monarch:"

"Here lies our Sovereign Lord the King,
Whose word no one relies on,
He never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one."

Catherine of Braganza survived Charles. At the Revolution of 1688 she returned to Portugal, where she died.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Charles chose Edward Hyde (afterwards Lord Clarendon), the faithful friend of his exile, to be Chancellor and Lord-Keeper of the Seal. An Act of Indemnity was passed pardoning all who had taken part against the Crown, excepting those who were immediately concerned in the King's death. In 1663, Dunkirk was sold to France for £400,000. War was declared against Holland, February 22d, 1665.

The Duke of York was in command of the navy, and gained a signal victory off the coast of Suffolk. In the same year the plague broke out, and raged with dreadful violence, and the following year, 1666, the Great Fire destroyed about five-sixths of the whole City of London. Louis XIV. of France united with the Dutch against England, and, in 1667, De Ruyter sailed up the Thames and burned several ships at Chatham. A disgraceful peace was soon afterwards concluded, and the English had gained but little advantage during the war except the acquisition of New York in North America. Clarendon was unjustly blamed for the reverses of the English, and dismissed from office. The ministry then formed was called the "Cabal," from the initial letters of the names of its members: Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale. 1668, the "triple alliance" was formed to check the ambitious progress of Louis XIV. In this reign the Habeas Corpus Act was passed, and a bill was introduced to exclude the Duke of York from the succession, as he was a Roman Catholic, but it was rejected. There were several conspiracies formed to overthrow the Government, the chief of which were the plot of Titus Oates, that of Monmouth and Algernon Sidney, and the Rye House plot. Several of the conspirators were executed; the most bitterly lamented was Lord Russell, a very popular man. Charles died in the Romish faith. A modern historian has thus briefly painted his character: "The falsest, meanest, merriest of mankind."

In the diaries of Pepys and John Evelyn we have a graphic picture of the court life of this reign. Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect, rebuilt St. Paul's, and many of the city churches, which had been destroyed by the Great Fire. He designed the monument on Fish-street hill, which is erected on the spot where the fire first broke out.

Sir Christopher Wren is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Charles II. founded Chelsea Hospital.

In 1682, Pennsylvania was settled by Quakers under William Penn.

JAMES II. 1685—1688.

Born 1633. Son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria of France. He was married, first, to Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters;

Mary, married William of Nassau, Prince of Orange;

Anne, married George, Prince of Denmark.

Secondly, he married Mary Beatrice of Modena, by whom he had a son,

James Francis Edward, afterwards called the Pretender.

He died at St. Germain's, and was buried in the church of the English Benedictines in Paris. In 1813, his remains were removed to St. Germain's. James was unpopular before he came to the throne, he was bigoted and arbitrary, and his determination to force Papacy upon the nation lost him his crown. After his expulsion he retired to France, where he was received with great generosity by Louis XIV.

Principal Events of his Reign.

James commenced his reign by attempts to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion, which gave great displeasure to the nation.

The Duke of Monmouth raised a rebellion in the west of England. It proved unsuccessful, and Monmouth was captured and taken to London, where he was executed on Tower Hill. His followers were tried by the cruel Judge

Jeffries, and butchered without mercy; even innocent women were not spared, and Alice Lisle, deaf, aged, and feeble, was executed at Westminster for having lodged two fugitives from the battle. James grew more and more bold in his efforts to restore Papacy; he forced prelates of his own faith on the Universities, and issued a "Declaration for Liberty of Conscience," which was levelled against the liberties of the Church of England. Seven Bishops petitioned against it; Sanerost, the Primate; Lloyd, of St. Asaph; Turner, of Ely; Lake, of Chichester; Ken, of Bath and Wells; White, of Peterborough; and Trelawney, of Bristol. They were committed to the Tower, and on their way down the river the banks were crowded with sympathizing spectators. After a long trial they were acquitted, to the great mortification of the king and joy of the people. In September, 1688, the heads of the Church party in England invited William of Orange, son-in-law of the king, to be their champion in the cause of civil and religious liberty. He accepted these advances, and landed at Torbay, November 4th; he was joined by the nobility, clergy, and military, and even the Prince of Denmark and the Princess Anne. James made no resistance, he was allowed to escape to France, and the revolution was effected without a blow.

WILLIAM III. OF NASSAU. 1689—1702. Reigned jointly with MARY II., his wife.

William, born 1650, was the son of the Prince of Orange, and Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I.

Mary, born 1662, was the daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde.

They both died at Kensington, Mary in 1694, and William in 1702, and were buried in Westminster Abbey. They had no children.

Principal Events of this Reign.

A short interregnum occurred after the flight of James, and on the 13th February, 1689, the Prince and Princess of Orange were proclaimed king and queen, under the title of William III. and Mary II. The Scots accepted the new sovereigns, but there was some opposition to them in Ireland. James took advantage of the feeling and landed in that country supported by a French army. Londonderry was besieged by the Jacobites, as James's followers were called, and was not relieved before the beleaguered inhabitants had suffered the last extremity of famine. William resolved to take the field in person, and landed at Carrickfergus. On the 12th of July, 1690, was fought the battle of the Boyne, which decided the fortunes of James, who fled to France. William's veteran general, Marshal Von Schomberg, was killed. Before the king went to Ireland the Bill of Rights was passed, and it was also enacted that should the sovereign become a Papist, or marry a Papist, the subject should be absolved from allegiance. In 1691, the campaign in Ireland was closed, and William had time to prosecute his military plans on the Continent. Marlborough was his general during this expedition, which was terminated by the peace of Ryswick, September 20th, 1697. James II. died in 1701, and Louis XIV. immediately acknowledged his son, the Pretender, King of England. William indignantly prepared for war, but he did not live to see the preparations completed. His death resulted from injuries received by a fall from his horse. His consort, Mary, never took an active part in the affairs of the government. In 1700, when the only surviving son of Princess Anne died, an act of Parliament settled the succession on the descendants of the unfortunate Elizabeth, daughter of James I., ex-queen of Bohemia and Princess Palatine of the Rhine.

During this reign Whitehall was destroyed by fire; the Banqueting Hall alone was saved. Chiefly through the instrumentality of Dr. Thomas Bray, the two great Societies of the Church of England were founded; the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," and the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," familiarly known as the C. K. S. and S. P. G. societies. At this time flourished Dryden, the poet; Sir Isaac Newton, and Sir Robert Boyle, the great philosophers; Daniel De Foe, author of Robinson Crusoe; and Bishop Burnet, an historian. During this reign the Czar of Muscovy, Peter the Great, came to England to become practically acquainted with various manufactures. He was lodged for a time in the house of John Evelyn, author of the "Diary."

ANNE. 1702—1714.

Born 1664. Daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde. She was married to George, Prince of Denmark, and had nine children, only one of whom, George, Duke of Gloucester, lived beyond the age of infancy; he died aged eleven. Anne died at Kensington, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Anne was a selfish and weak woman, and completely under the influence of her confidantes. The Duchess of Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, was for a long time the favourite, and she and the queen corresponded under the assumed names of Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman; but she was afterwards supplanted by Abigail Hill, Lady Masham.

Anne was called "the Good Queen Anne."

Principal Events of her Reign.

Anne's reign commenced with the war of the Spanish succession, in which England, Holland, and Germany, were

allied against France. Marlborough commanded the army, and his forces, combined with those of Prince Eugene, gained the "famous victory" of Blenheim. By this Marlborough was raised to the highest honours; the queen gave him the royal palace of Woodstock, near Oxford, and the nation there built him a splendid mansion, called in compliment, Blenheim. In the same year, 1704, Sir George Rooke took the fortress of Gibraltar, which has ever since remained in the possession of the English. In 1707, the two kingdoms of England and Scotland were united into one nation under the name of Great Britain, and it was agreed that they should be represented by one and the same parliament. Marlborough's successes on the Continent continued, and he won the victories of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. Shortly afterwards he fell into disgrace through court intrigues, and was dismissed from his command. The peace of Utrecht was concluded in 1713; by it Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, and the Island of St. Kitts were ceded to the English. On the 31st of July, 1714, Queen Anne died.

The reign of Queen Anne is sometimes called the Augustan age of English Literature. Periodical literature was originated by Addison and Steele in the "Tatler" and the "Spectator." Dean Swift excelled in satirical writing; and Pope was first among the poets. John Locke was a philosophical writer; he drew up a constitution for the State of South Carolina. It was at this time that the terms Whig and Tory became party words; the Whigs favoured the house of Hanover, and the Tories were for absolute monarchy, and friends to the Stuarts. In 1710, the people were greatly excited by the famous trial of Dr. Sacheverel. The Cathedral of St. Paul's was finished in this reign, it having occupied thirty-five years to re-build it.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF STUART.

James I.	1603—1625.
Charles I.	1625—1649.
Commonwealth,	1649—1660.
Charles II.	1660—1685.
James II.	1685—1688.

Interregnum of two months.

William III. (and Mary II.)	1689—1702.
Anne,	1702—1714.

HOUSE OF HANOVER OR BRUNSWICK.

GEORGE I. 1714—1727.

Born 1660. Son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and Sophia, daughter of Frederick, Elector Palatine, and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He married Sophia Dorothea of Zell, and had two children;

George Augustus, who succeeded him;

Dorothea Sophia, married Frederick William, King of Prussia.

He died near Osnaburg in Hanover, and was buried in the Schlosskirche, Hanover. George I. was possessed of some good qualities, he was sagacious, industrious and sincere; but his ignorance of the English language and habits, and his unreasonable fondness for his native country, prevented him from gaining the affections of his new subjects. They regarded him with suspicion as a foreigner, whose interest in Hanover was stronger than that in Great Britain. In his domestic relations George I. was very unfortunate. He was separated from his wife, who was imprisoned for thirty-two years; and he lived at constant and bitter variance with his son and successor.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Party spirit at this time ran very high; the King showed a decided preference for the Whigs, and removed many of the leading Tories from office. Lord Bolingbroke, the Duke of Ormond, and the Earl of Oxford, were impeached of high treason; the two former escaped to the continent, but the latter was committed to the Tower. These impeachments led to some serious disturbances, which gave occasion to the passage of the Riot Act. The Pretender, son of James II., known by the title of the Chevalier de St. George, asserted his claim to the throne, but his cause was materially injured by the death of Louis XIV., who had promised him aid. Sept. 6th, 1715, the Earl of Mar raised the standard of the Pretender in the Highlands. Nov. 12th, the Jacobites, in the north of England, were defeated and taken prisoners at Preston. The Pretender landed in Scotland on the 22d of December, and the 23d of January was fixed for his coronation, but before that day, the Duke of Argyle, who commanded the forces of the King, had driven him from the country, and he was glad once more to seek refuge in France. The King was inexorable in his punishment of the rebels, and many of them were executed. In 1716, the Septennial Act was passed, by which the duration of Parliament was limited to seven years. 1718, Admiral Byng defeated the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean. The quadruple alliance was formed by England, France, Holland, and Germany, and, in 1720, the King of Spain was obliged to announce his accession to it. In the same year misery and ruin were spread over the country by the bursting of the South Sea Bubble. It was borrowed from Law's Mississippi Scheme in Paris, and was chiefly contrived by Sir John Blunt. The King died during a visit to Hanover.

During this reign the order of Knights of the Bath was revived. The eccentric Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced inoculation into England; it was first practised upon some criminals in 1721. Sir Robert Walpole rose to political power during this reign, and was Prime Minister at the time of the king's death.

GEORGE II. 1727—1760.

Born 1683. Son of George I. and Sophia Dorothea of Zell. He was married to Princess Caroline Whilemina of Anspach, and had two sons and five daughters. His sons were :

Frederick, Prince of Wales, who married Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Gotha, and had a large family of children. His eldest son was George, afterwards George III. He died in 1751.

George William, Duke of Cumberland.

He died at Kensington and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He did not possess any brilliant qualities as a ruler; he was just and sincere, and like all the Hanoverian kings possessed personal courage in an eminent degree, but he was hasty in temper, without intellect or refinement, and avaricious. Like his father, he preferred Hanover to England, and was at enmity with his eldest son.

Principal Events of his Reign.

Sir Robert Walpole was continued in office as Prime Minister, and soon wielded an immense power in Parliament. Queen Caroline supported the policy of Walpole, and by her extraordinary influence and tact, so controlled affairs that she was, in effect, the sovereign of the kingdom. In 1737, the Prince of Wales, who was very popular, came to an open

rupture with his father, and he was banished from court; this dissension in the royal family was soon followed by the death of the Queen, a wise and amiable woman, who was much regretted. The commercial interests of England had been much injured by the interference of the Spanish government, and, as the latter refused redress, war was declared in 1739. Admiral Vernon took Porto Bello, and gained some other advantages in the Spanish settlements in America. A continental war was raging to support the terms of the Pragmatic Sanction, which guaranteed the imperial succession to Maria Theresa of Austria. The English espoused the cause of the Empress. The king led the army in person, and, aided by his son, the Duke of Cumberland, gained the battle of Dettingen, June 27th, 1743. In 1745 the allies lost the battle of Fontenoy. In 1744, Charles Edward, son of the first Pretender, attempted an invasion of England, but was unsuccessful. His ill fortune did not deter him from making another effort in Scotland the following year; he landed on the coast of Inverness, and raised his standard at Glenfinnan. He gained an inconsiderable victory at Preston Pans, and afterwards pushed his arms into England as far as Derby; but he was compelled to retreat, and was finally defeated at Culloden by the Duke of Cumberland, April 16th, 1746. This was the last attempt made by the Stuarts to recover the crown of Great Britain. Charles Edward, or the Chevalier, as he was called, wandered in the Highlands for some months, but at last he was able to make his escape to France. He subsequently resided in Italy under the title of the Count of Albany. His followers suffered terribly from the severity of the Duke of Cumberland. Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, were beheaded on Tower Hill. In 1748, the Continental war was terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751, Frederick, Prince of Wales, died, and his eldest son, George, was created Prince of Wales. In 1755, a war broke out between the English and

French colonies in America, which led to the Seven Years' War. In 1755, General Braddock was defeated near Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. His aid-de-camp was George Washington, a native of Virginia, who was afterwards to play such a prominent part in the separation from the mother country. In March, 1757, Admiral Byng was shot for having failed to act with decision in the Mediterranean. At this time Lord Clive gained great successes for the English arms in India. In 1758, the celebrated Mr. Pitt, Lord Chatham, was placed at the head of the British ministry, and he sketched out the plan of the American campaign. The English were everywhere victorious, but their crowning glory was the capture of Quebec, by General Wolfe; after this the Canadas surrendered to them. In the midst of triumphs by sea and by land, in Europe, America, and India, George II. died.

In 1752, the Gregorian calendar was adopted in England, and eleven days were taken out of the month of September. This change gave rise to the distinctions of "Old Style," and "New Style."

During this reign flourished Gay, author of the "Beggars' Opera;" Dr. Arbuthnot, a celebrated Scotch Physician; James Thomson, author of "The Seasons;" Dr. Watts; Bishop Butler, who wrote the "Analogy;" Bishop Berkeley, who conferred great benefits on the English colonies in America; and Thomas Gray, author of "The Bard," and "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard." Wolfe repeated the latter poem to the officers by his side as he was floating down the St. Lawrence, the night before the capture of Quebec, and added, "I would rather be the author of that poem, than have all the glory I feel sure of to-morrow." During this reign Anson sailed round the world; and the disastrous massacre of the Black Hole of Calcutta took place.

GEORGE III. 1760—1820.

Born 1738. Son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Augusta of Saxe-Gotha. He was married to Charlotte Sophia, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and had a large family of children. Those best known are :

George, afterwards Prince Regent, who succeeded him;
William Henry, Duke of Clarence, who became King William IV.;

Edward, Duke of Kent, who married Victoria, Princess-Dowager of Leiningen, and sister of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and was the father of Alexandrina Victoria, the present Queen;

Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, who became King of Hanover on the death of William IV.;

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.

He died at Windsor, and was buried in St. George's Chapel. George was obstinate, narrow minded, and ignorant; but his faults were redeemed in his private character by his domestic virtues, his honesty, his simple tastes, and sincere piety. One advantage George III. had over his predecessors, he was a true Englishman, and in his first speech declared that he gloried in the name of Briton. George at different periods of his life suffered from a mental malady, which at last became incurable.

Principal Events of his Reign.

The Earl of Bute, who was high in favour with the new king, supplanted Pitt in the ministry. The Peace of Paris was concluded in February, 1763, and thus ended the Seven Years' War. By this treaty several valuable colonies in America were secured to Great Britain. About this time John Wilkes became very notorious on account of an article, No. 45, which he had contributed to the "North

Briton." This paper created a violent excitement in the political world, which lasted several years. In 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act, which was very obnoxious to the American colonies, and was the first link in the chain of events which led to the Revolution. Patrick Henry opposed it with a burst of eloquence in the Virginia House of Burgesses. The Act was afterwards repealed, but even this concession failed to appease the colonists, who had other grievances to complain of. Frequent changes in the ministry weakened the power of the home government; thirteen colonies banded themselves together and elected a Congress, and on the 4th of July, 1776, the famous Declaration of Independence was signed. The Americans were assisted in their struggle by the French. George Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the American armies, and La Fayette of the French. The war was terminated by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. Gibraltar, which had been besieged for three years, was relieved in 1782. During the preparations made to equip a fleet for this service, the Royal George was lost in Portsmouth harbour, and nine hundred persons perished. January 20th, 1783, a treaty of peace was signed at Versailles, and the independence of the American colonies was recognized. Mr. Pitt, son of Lord Chatham, was made Prime Minister. The king suffered from temporary attacks of derangement; in April, 1789, he went in state to St. Paul's to give thanks for his recovery from one of these afflictions.

In the same year, 1789, the Revolution broke out in France, and the wildest anarchy reigned in that country. After the execution of Louis XVI., January, 1793, France declared war against England and Holland. The Duke of York commanded the English navy; some victories were gained, and several French islands in the West Indies were captured. At this time Napoleon Bonaparte commenced his

extraordinary and brilliant career. The allies one by one deserted England, until, after the peace of Campo Formio, she was left alone to struggle with the giant foe. Napoleon went to Egypt, where he was followed by the English fleet under Lord Nelson. August 1st, 1798, was fought the Battle of the Nile, in which the whole French fleet, except four ships, was destroyed or captured. January 1st, 1801, the Union of Great Britain and Ireland was proclaimed. Napoleon continued his successes on the Continent; and in 1802 was elected Consul for life; and in 1804, May 15th, he was created Emperor. October 21st, 1805, was fought the naval battle of Trafalgar, in which the English were successful, but Lord Nelson was killed. In 1806, Napoleon issued his decrees from Berlin, which prohibited all intercourse with England; the bombardment of Copenhagen followed, and the sufferings it caused are amongst the most painful incidents of the war. Spain was occupied by the French, and her king displaced by Joseph Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor. In this distress the Spaniards applied to Great Britain for aid, and the memorable Peninsular War was the consequence. The British troops were commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the illustrious Duke of Wellington. January, 1809, Sir John Moore fell at Corunna, and was buried on "the field of his fame and his glory." In 1810, the king had a return of his former malady, from which he never again entirely recovered; he also became blind. Under these circumstances it was necessary for some head to be appointed for the government, and the Prince of Wales was made Regent. In 1812, Mr. Perceval, then Prime Minister, was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons. Wellington gained splendid victories in Spain, and finally drove the French from the Peninsula. In 1812, Napoleon retreated from Moscow, and his reverses roused the allies to new efforts to humble this mighty conqueror. March 30th, 1814, they gained a

victory near Paris, and the next day they entered the French capital. On the 11th of April Napoleon signed his abdication at Fontainebleau, and then retired to the island of Elba. While these events were passing on the Continent the government had to turn its serious attention to the war with the United States, which had commenced in 1812, and had assumed a very important and threatening aspect. The naval battles were fought principally on the Great Lakes, and the Americans were completely victorious. January 8th, 1815, General Jackson gained the battle of New Orleans, and the war was terminated by a treaty of peace which was signed at Ghent, in December, 1814.

In 1815, while a Congress at Vienna was deliberating on the affairs of Europe, Napoleon suddenly appeared again in France. The allied forces immediately prepared to resist him, and the decisive battle was fought at Waterloo, June 18th, 1815. Wellington was the hero of the battle, but some honour belongs to Blücher, who commanded the Prussian forces. Napoleon's cause was completely lost; the allies entered Paris in triumph, and the fallen chief was caged in the island of St. Helena. 1816, the Princess Charlotte was married to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. 1819, the Princess Victoria was born, and the following year her father, the Duke of Kent, died. The king survived him but a few days, and thus ended the longest and most eventful reign in English history.

In this reign electricity was discovered; gas used for lighting the streets; the safety lamp invented; vaccination practised; telescopes improved; and steam applied to navigation and printing. It would be difficult to name all the great men and literary characters of this period, some of the principal were: Young, Goldsmith, Burns, and Cowper, poets; Lord Chesterfield, author of the Letters; Dr. Samuel

Johnson, the great philosopher and lexicographer; Hogarth and Sir Joshua Reynolds, painters; Edmund Burke, a great orator; and John Howard, the philanthropist.

GEORGE IV. 1820—1830.

Born 1762. Son of George III., and Charlotte Sophia, princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz. He was married to Princess Caroline of Brunswick, and had one daughter :

Charlotte, who married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and died November, 1817. She was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

George died at Windsor, and was buried in St. George's Chapel.

“The first gentleman in Europe” was a character whom we can neither admire nor respect. He wasted his talents, and trifled away his advantages; and in old age became very morose and unhappy.

The Princess Charlotte was greatly beloved by the people, and her death was very much regretted. Her residence, Claremont, continued in the possession of the widowed Leopold, the late King of the Belgians. He married a second time, and when his father-in-law, Louis Philippe of France, was expelled from his dominions, he offered Claremont as a residence to the exiled royal family.

Principal Events of his Reign

A plot was formed to murder the cabinet ministers, but it was discovered and the perpetrators executed. Queen Caroline was tried and acquitted. Having been refused admittance to Westminster Abbey, on the coronation of her husband, she died soon afterwards of mortification and a broken heart. Greece made vigorous efforts to throw off the Turkish yoke,

and this was finally accomplished at the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20th, 1827, in which it was aided by the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia. In 1829, the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed. In 1830, the king died after a lingering illness.

WILLIAM IV. 1830—1837.

Born 1765. Son of George III and Charlotte Sophia, princess of Meeklenburg Strelitz. He was married to Adelaide, princess of Saxe-Meinengen, and had two children who died in infancy. He died at Windsor, and was buried in St George's Chapel.

Principal Events of his Reign.

In 1832 the Reform Bill passed. Its opposition in the House of Lords was received with great indignation by the people, and disgraceful mobs followed. In 1834, the Emancipation Bill was passed, and in the same year the Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire. The "sailor-king" died June 20th, 1837.

In 1830 the first railway was opened between Liverpool and Manchester.

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA. 1837—

Born 1819. Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, and the Princess Maria Louise Victoria of Saxe-Coburg. In 1840 she was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, who died December 14th, 1861. He had received the title of Prince Consort. She has nine children:

1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, married to Frederick William, crown-prince of Prussia;
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the throne, married to Princess Alexandrine of Denmark;
3. Alice Maud Mary, married to Louis, Prince of Hesse Darmstadt;
4. Alfred Ernest Albert, of the Royal Navy, created Duke of Edinburgh;
5. Helena Augusta Victoria, married to Prince Christian of Augustenburg;
6. Louise Caroline Alberta;
7. Arthur William Patrick Albert;
8. Leopold George Duncan Albert;
9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore.

On the death of William IV., his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, succeeded to the throne of Hanover, as that kingdom is controlled by the Salic law. In 1838, the first steamship sailed from England to America. In 1851, a great International Exhibition was held in London, the idea of which originated with Prince Albert. 1852, died the Duke of Wellington, he was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1854, commenced the famous Crimean war, which terminated with the fall of Sebastapol in September, 1855. A treaty of peace was signed in Paris, March 30th, 1856. In 1857, a formidable insurrection broke out in India. After its suppression the government of the country passed from the control of the East India Company into the dominion of the crown. In 1860, the Prince of Wales visited America, and was everywhere received with great cordiality and enthusiasm. In March, 1861, died the Duchess of Kent, and in December of the same year, the Queen, the Royal Family, and the whole nation, suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Prince Albert. March 7th, 1863, the Prince of Wales was married to the Princess Alexandrine of Denmark; the ceremony took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The improvements, discoveries, and great men of the last fifty years, are so familiar, and so easily gathered from other sources, that it is not necessary that they should be here enumerated.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER OR BRUNSWICK.

George I.	1714—1727.
George II.	1727—1760.
George III.	1760—1820.
George IV.	1820—1830.
William IV.	1830—1837.
Victoria,	1837—Long may she reign !

QUESTIONS

ON

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. WHICH is the legendary period of British History?
2. What was the ancient name of England?
3. What is the tradition as to the origin of the Britons?
4. Who were the Phœnicians?
5. Why were they early acquainted with Britain?
6. Who was King Lear?
7. Give the date of the first Roman invasion of Britain,
8. Who led the Roman army, and what do you know of him?
9. Who was leader of the Britons?
10. What invasion took place 54 B. C.?
11. How far did Cæsar penetrate?
12. What was the ancient name of St. Albans?
13. For how many years were the Britons unmolested?
14. Who were the Druids?
15. Where is Stonehenge?
16. What island was devoted to the residence of the Druids?
17. What was a terrible feature of Druidical worship?
18. Who was Cymbeline, and by whom has he been immortalized?
19. What can you say about the mock-invasion of Caligula?
20. When did Claudius invade Britain?
21. Who was the Roman General that led the invasion of Claudius?
22. Who was Caractacus?

23. What was the ancient name of Colchester ?
24. Who conquered the Isle of Wight ?
25. Who was Titus ?
26. When and where was Caractacus defeated, and what was the result ?
27. Who took command in Britain A. D. 59 ?
28. Who destroyed the Druids ?
29. What happened in A. D. 61 ?
30. Who has called Boadicea, "the British warrior queen ?"
31. What was the Roman name of London ?
32. When was Agricola appointed to the command of Britain ?
33. What did Agricola raise ?
34. What did Hadrian build ?
35. Why is Hadrian's rampart call the wall of Severus ?
36. Where did Severus die ?
37. Who was the first Christian martyr of Great Britain ?
38. Where did he suffer, and at what date ?
39. When and where did Constantius die ?
40. Where was Constantine the Great first proclaimed Emperor ?
41. When did the Scots and Picts penetrate to London ?
42. Relate about the letter sent to Ætius.
43. What did Vortigern do in 448 ?
44. What is the date of the Saxon Invasion ?
45. Who were Hengist and Horsa ?
46. How may the interval between the Saxon Invasion and the Norman Conquest be divided ?
47. What is the 1st period ?
48. Whom did Vortigern marry ?
49. When was Horsa slain ?
50. What occurred in 457 ?
51. What followed from the successes of Hengist ?
52. Who was Arthur and when did he die ?
53. Is his history altogether fabulous ?

54. Who was St. Augustine?
55. Had Britain ever been Christianized before St. Augustine was sent there?
56. Why had it, as a state, relapsed into heathendom?
57. Who was Bertha?
58. Whom did St. Augustine convert to Christianity?
59. What can you say about St. Martin's Church, Canterbury?
60. When was St. Paul's Cathedral founded?
61. When, and by whom, was Westminster Abbey founded?
62. What was founded A. D. 644?
63. What do you know of the Venerable Bede?
64. What important event occurred in A. D. 827?
65. What was the Saxon capital of England?
66. Where had the Britons been driven to?
67. What is the 2d Period between the Saxon Invasion and the Norman Conquest?
68. Who was Egbert, and where was he buried?
69. Whom did Ethelwolf marry?
70. What occurred during the reign of Ethelwolf?
71. What three kings succeeded?
72. Who was Alfred the Great and give dates of his reign.
73. Who are the best known of Alfred's children?
74. Who gave Alfred much trouble?
75. What occurred in 878?
76. What benefits resulted from Alfred's reign?
77. Who succeeded Alfred?
78. Who was Athelstan?
79. Name some of the principal events of his reign.
80. Who were Edmund I. and Edred?
81. How did Edmund die?
82. Who was St. Dunstan?
83. Whom did Edwy marry, and what followed?
84. What can you say of Edgar the Peaceable?
85. How did Edward the Martyr die?

86. What was the the surname of Ethelred II., and why?
87. Who was Edmund Ironside?
88. Who was Emma, the wife of Ethelred?
89. Name the sons of Ethelred and Emma.
90. What was the subsequent fate of Alfred?
91. What was *Danegelt*?
92. When did the massacre of the Danes take place?
93. Who revenged this massacre?
94. What became of Ethelred?
95. What is the 3d Period between the Saxon Invasion and the Norman Conquest?
96. What can you say of Sweyn?
97. What became of Edmund Ironside?
98. Name the sons of Edmund Ironside.
99. Who was descended from Edward the Exile?
100. Whom did Canute marry?
101. Who was Hardicanute?
102. Where did Canute die and where was he buried?
103. Relate an incident in the reign of Canute.
104. What was the surname of Harold, son of Canute?
105. What was the fate of Hardicanute?
106. What is the 4th Period between the Saxon Invasion and the Norman Conquest?
107. Who succeeded Hardicanute, and what are the dates of his reign?
108. Whom did Edward the Confessor marry?
109. Where had he been educated and what was the result?
110. Who was Earl Godwin?
111. To whom did Edward the Confessor leave the crown of England?
112. Who was the true heir?
113. Where was Edward the Confessor buried?
114. Relate the story of Macbeth.
115. Who was Harold II. and by whom was he crowned?
116. Who disputed his claims to the throne?
117. Where was the fate of England decided?

118. Where was Harold buried?
119. What was built on the site of the battle-field?
120. Give the date of William the Conqueror's accession
121. Whose son was he?
122. What was his father's surname?
123. To whom was William the Conqueror married?
124. Mention the children of William and Matilda who are
best known in history?
125. What was the fate of Richard, second son of the Con-
queror?
126. How did William the Conqueror divide his possessions
amongst his sons?
127. To whom was Adela married, and who was descended
from her?
128. What caused William's death?
129. Where did he die and where was he buried?
130. Where was William the Conqueror crowned?
131. Upon what conditions did Edgar Atheling resign all
claim to the crown?
132. What rebellions occurred during this reign?
133. With whom was William at war at the time of his
death?
134. What was the object of the Curfew bell?
135. Where was the New Forest and why was it made?
136. What was the Feudal law?
137. Where did Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, die, and
where was she buried?
138. What is the Bayeux tapestry, and where is it pre-
served?
139. Who succeeded William the Conqueror, and what are
the dates of his reign?
140. Where did William Rufus die, and where is he buried?
141. Give the date of the 1st Crusade.
142. What were the Crusades?
143. How was Robert enabled to go to the Holy Land?

144. When was the Tower built?
145. What do you know of Westminster Hall?
146. What is Goodwin Sands?
147. How was the crime of having depopulated such a vast tract of land as the New Forest visited upon the descendants of the Conqueror?
148. Who succeeded William Rufus?
149. What was his surname and why was it given?
150. Who was the proper heir to the throne?
151. Whom did Henry I. marry?
152. Why did he marry Matilda of Scotland?
153. Who were the children of Henry and Matilda?
154. What was the fate of Prince William?
155. Whom did Matilda marry?
156. What is she called in history?
157. Where did Henry die?
158. Where was he buried?
159. With whom did Henry I. war?
160. What was the fate of Robert?
161. What effect did the death of Prince William have upon the king?
162. What Order was established during this reign?
163. Why did Stephen of Blois claim the throne upon the death of Henry I.?
164. Who was the queen of Stephen?
165. What was the character of Matilda of Boulogne?
166. Who was Prince Eustace?
167. Where did Stephen die?
168. Where were Stephen and his queen buried?
169. What was the state of the kingdom during this reign?
170. Who was the most powerful supporter of Matilda's cause?
171. Who fought the battle of Northallerton?
172. What was the result?
173. What compromise was made by Stephen and Matilda?
174. Give the date of the 2d Crusade.

175. Who was William of Malmesbury ?
176. How many kings were there of the Norman Line ?
177. Give their names and the dates of their reigns.
178. What House succeeded the Norman kings ?
179. Whence came the title ?
180. Whose son was Henry II. ?
181. What was restored in the person of Henry II. ?
182. Whom did he marry ?
183. To whom had Eleanor been previously married ?
184. Name the children of Henry II. and Eleanor.
185. To whom was Prince Henry married ?
186. Relate the circumstance of his death.
187. What was the surname of Richard ?
188. Who was Constance of Bretagne ?
189. To whom was Joan married ?
190. What caused Henry's death, and where did he die ?
191. Where was Henry II. buried ?
192. Who was Thomas à Becket ?
193. Relate an anecdote to prove the intimacy which existed between Becket and the king.
194. Why was Becket created Archbishop of Canterbury ?
195. What was the effect of his elevation to the Archbishopric ?
196. What led to the murder of Becket ?
197. Relate the circumstances connected with the murder.
198. How was Becket's memory honored ?
199. How did Henry publicly show his regret for the murder ?
200. When was Ireland conquered ?
201. What circumstances led to the Conquest ?
202. How did Eleanor use her influence over her sons ?
203. What was the fate of Geoffrey ?
204. Who joined Richard in his last rebellion against his father ?
205. Why was that "the most unkindest cut of all ?"

206. How did it affect the king ?
207. How was the kingdom divided for judicial purposes ?
208. What great improvement in houses was introduced during this reign ?
209. Who was Nicholas Breakspear ?
210. Who succeeded Henry II. ?
211. How many years did he reign ?
212. To whom was Richard married ?
213. What was the cause of Richard's death ?
214. How has Richard been regarded in romance ?
215. What does Sir Walter Scott say of him ?
216. What was his true character ?
217. Did he show much affection for his kingdom and subjects ?
218. Relate the incidents connected with Richard's setting out on the Crusade.
219. What island did Richard capture ?
220. Who were victorious in the battle of Joppa ?
221. What truce was made between Richard and Saladin ?
222. Relate the adventures connected with the capture of the king on his return from the Holy Land.
223. What story is connected with his release ?
224. How was Richard wounded at Chalus ?
225. Where is he buried ?
226. Who was Robin Hood ?
227. Who succeeded Richard I. ?
228. What was his surname, and why did he receive it ?
229. Whom did he marry ?
230. Name the children of John.
231. What was the fate of Arthur of Bretagne ?
232. Why did the king dispute with Innocent III. ?
233. What did the barons compel John to sign ?
234. When and where was Magna Charta signed ?
235. What was John's conduct after he had signed the charter ?

236. Whom did the barons call to their aid?
237. Where did John die, and where was he buried?
238. Where is Magna Charta still preserved?
239. Where was Arthur murdered?
240. What became of the Damsel of Bretagne?
241. Give the dates of the reign of Henry III.
242. Whom did he marry?
243. Mention Henry's children.
244. Whom did Margaret marry?
245. Why was Eleanor of Provence a very unpopular queen?
246. Who was protector of the realm?
247. What was the character of the Earl of Pembroke?
248. Where was the French army defeated?
249. What great loss did the king and country sustain in 1219?
250. What title did the Pope bestow on Edmund, son of the King?
251. To what did this empty honour lead?
252. Who headed the barons?
253. What was the "Mad Parliament?"
254. Where did it assemble?
255. Who tried to act as mediator between Henry and the barons?
256. When was the battle of Lewes fought?
257. What was the result?
258. How did Prince Edward effect his escape?
259. What battle was fought in 1265?
260. Which party was victorious, and who were slain?
261. When did Prince Edward set out on a crusade?
262. Who accompanied him?
263. How long did Henry III. reign?
264. Where did he die, and where is he buried?
265. Who was Roger Bacon?
266. What was the surname of Edward I.?

267. Was it well applied ?
268. Whom did he marry ?
269. What was the surname of Eleanor of Castile ?
270. Relate the legend of her devotion in the Holy Land.
271. Where did queen Eleanor die ?
272. What respect did Edward pay to her remains ?
273. What monuments were erected to her memory ?
274. What is the origin of the name Charing Cross ?
275. What is being built to replace the old monument at
Charing Cross ?
276. Where did Edward die ?
277. What singular directions did he give concerning his
body ?
278. Where was he buried ?
279. What inscription is there upon his tomb ?
280. Where was Edward at the time of his father's death ?
281. What war did he undertake a few years after his acces-
sion ?
282. When and where was Llewellyn killed ?
283. Where was his head placed after his death ?
284. When was Wales finally conquered ?
285. What was the fate of David, brother of Llewellyn ?
286. What is the reason that the eldest sons of the English
sovereigns are styled Prince of Wales ?
287. When were the Jews banished from England ?
288. How long were they excluded from the kingdom ?
289. What was the origin of the war with Scotland ?
290. Who was the Maid of Norway ?
291. How many competitors were there for the crown of
Scotland ?
292. Name the two most important.
293. In whose favour did Edward decide ?
294. When did the battle of Falkirk take place, and who
were victorious ?
295. What was the character of Sir William Wallace ?

296. By whom was he betrayed to the English ?
297. Where was he tried, and where executed ?
298. What disposition was made of the remains of Wallace ?
299. Who was Robert Bruce ?
300. Where and by whom was the Red Comyn slain ?
301. To what did this murder lead ?
302. Where was Bruce crowned king of Scotland ?
303. Who placed the crown upon his head ?
304. How was King Edward stopped in his revengeful purposes ?
305. What attempt had Edward made in France ?
306. What name is given to Edward I. and why ?
307. What is the subject of Gray's Bard ?
308. Relate the history of "the Stone of Destiny."
309. Why was Edward II. surnamed "Caernarvon ?"
310. Whose son was he ?
311. What are the dates of his reign ?
312. To whom was he married ?
313. Where was he murdered ?
314. What were "re-echoed by the Severn" on that dreadful night ?
315. Where was Edward II. buried ?
316. What does Gray, the poet, call Isabella ?
317. Where was she imprisoned ?
318. Did Edward keep the promises made to his father ?
319. What was the consequence of the favouritism shown to Gaveston ?
320. Where was Gaveston executed ?
321. When was the battle of Bannockburn fought ?
322. Who were victorious ?
323. Who succeeded Gaveston in the favour of the King ?
324. What ensued ?
325. What part did the Queen take in these contentions ?
326. Who was Roger Mortimer ?
327. What occurred in 1326 ?

328. What was the fate of Edward ?
329. What order was suppressed during this reign ?
330. What disposition was made of their property in London ?
331. What can you say of Temple Church ?
332. What is the surname of Edward III. ?
333. How many years did he reign ?
334. To whom was he married ?
335. Name the sons of Edward III.
336. To whom was the Black Prince married ?
337. Where did he die and where is he buried ?
338. Name the descendants of Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
339. What is John of Gaunt called ?
340. To whom was he married ?
341. Where did Edward III. die ?
342. Where are Edward and Philippa buried ?
343. How did the king assert his power, when of an age to govern ?
344. Upon what pretext did Edward make war with France ?
345. What is the Salique law ?
346. What great naval battle was fought, and with what result ?
347. How did Edward employ the next two years ?
348. Why was the French war renewed ?
349. When was the battle of Crecy fought ?
350. Who was killed at Crecy, and under what circumstances ?
351. Who distinguished himself greatly in this battle ?
352. How long did the siege of Calais last ?
353. How was it terminated ?
354. What battle was won by Philippa ?
355. When was the battle of Poitiers fought ?
356. What two kings were prisoners in London at the same time ?
357. Where did King John of France die ?
358. What war did the Black Prince undertake in 1367 ?

359. Was it advantageous to England ?
360. Why was Edward's son called "the Black Prince?"
361. Repeat Gray's lines which refer to Edward III's lonely death-bed.
362. What was the condition of England at this period?
363. What new branch of trade was opened ?
364. What did the Queen establish at Norwich ?
365. Who was Froissart ?
366. Who was Geoffrey Chaucer ?
367. What is he styled by Spenser ?
368. Who was Jacob Van Artevelt ?
369. Under whose direction was the palace of Windsor built ?
370. What inscription is placed over the great gate ?
371. What was the subsequent career of Wykeham ?
372. What was Wykeham's motto ?
373. What school did he found ?
374. Who was John Wycliffe ?
375. By whom was he protected ?
376. What were his followers called ?
377. What order was instituted in 1344 ?
378. Give the popular story of its origin.
379. Give some description of this order.
380. What is the crest of the Princes of Wales ?
381. By what right do they bear it ?
382. What new weapon was introduced at the battle of Crecy ?
383. By whom was oil-painting invented ?
384. What institutions were founded by queen Philippa ?
385. Where was Richard II. born ?
386. What relationship did he bear to Edward III.?
387. Whose son was he ?
388. To whom was Richard II. married ?
389. Where was he murdered ?
390. Where was he buried ?

391. What occurred in 1381 ?
392. What was Richard's conduct on that occasion ?
393. Where was Wat Tyler killed ?
394. What does the ballad of Chevy Chase commemorate ?
395. Why was the battle of Otterbourne fought ?
396. Who was the Duke of Gloucester ?
397. Of what was he accused ?
398. Where was he to be tried, and what occurred before the trial ?
399. What quarrel was brought before the King in 1398, and what was his decision ?
400. When did John of Gaunt die ?
401. Upon what pretext did Henry Bolingbroke return to England ?
402. Where was Richard at the time ?
403. How did Henry improve his advantages ?
404. Where was Richard taken prisoner ?
405. What was his subsequent fate ?
406. What became of the youthful queen of Richard after the murder of her husband ?
407. Give the dates of the reign of Henry IV.
408. Whose son was he ?
409. Who was his first wife ?
410. Name their sons.
411. Who was Henry's second wife ?
412. Where did Henry IV. die ?
413. Where was he buried ?
414. Where was Henry IV. proclaimed king ?
415. What challenge did he utter on the occasion ?
416. Who was the rightful heir to the crown ?
417. Was the early part of this reign peaceful ?
418. What disturbances occurred ?
419. When was the battle of Homildon Hill fought ?
420. What was the result ?
421. Who entered into an alliance against Henry ?

422. When was the battle of Shrewsbury fought ?
423. Who distinguished himself in this battle ?
424. What of Northumberland ?
425. What was the fate of Archbishop Scroop ?
426. How were Henry's last days embittered ?
427. Give an anecdote of the Prince of Wales and Judge Gascoigne.
428. What royal prisoner was in England at this time ?
429. How did he fall into Henry's hands ?
430. How long did he remain prisoner ?
431. Where was Henry seized with apoplexy ?
432. What prediction had been made concerning the place of his death ?
433. Describe the scene which took place between the King and the Prince of Wales shortly before the death of the former.
434. Mention the most celebrated of the Prince's jolly companions ?
435. Where are his mad pranks and follies portrayed ?
436. Who was the mother of Henry V. ?
437. What are the dates of his reign ?
438. To whom was he married ?
439. Where did he die and where was he buried ?
440. Who was Katherine of Valois' second husband ?
441. To whom was their eldest son married ?
442. How did Henry V. commence his reign ?
443. Who suffered persecution under this king ?
444. Where was Lord Cobham burned ?
445. When did Henry determine to invade France ?
446. What conspiracy was discovered previous to his departure ?
447. Where did Henry land ?
448. Why did he undertake this expedition ?
449. How long did the siege of Harfleur last ?
450. When was the battle of Azincourt fought ?

451. Who were victorious ?
452. What followed this great battle ?
453. When did Henry invade France a second time ?
454. What city was captured after a long siege ?
455. Give the terms of the treaty of Troyes.
456. From whence arose the custom of lighting the streets of London ?
457. Who was Sir Richard Whittington, and why has he a place in "nursery classics ?"
458. What was the parentage of Henry VI.?
459. To whom was he married ?
460. What was the name of their only son, and whom did he marry ?
461. How and where did Edward of Lancaster die ?
462. Where was Henry VI. murdered ?
463. Where was he interred, and to what chapel were his remains afterwards removed ?
464. What was Henry's character ?
465. What does the poet Gray call him ?
466. What was the character of Margaret of Anjou ?
467. Relate the history of Margaret after the downfall of the Lancastrians ?
468. In what brief sentence did she sum up her experience of life ?
469. Who was appointed Regent upon the death of Henry V.?
470. To whom was James I. of Scotland married ?
471. When did Charles VI. of France die ?
472. Who asserted his claims to the throne ?
473. What occurred in 1428.
474. Who raised the siege of Orleans ?
475. Who was Joan of Arc ?
476. Where was Charles VII. crowned ?
477. When was Joan of Arc taken prisoner ?
478. Of what was she accused ?
479. Who condemned her to death ?

480. Where did she suffer the penalty of this cruel sentence ?
481. When did Bedford die ?
482. What effect had his death upon the English arms in France ?
483. Did Mary make a politic marriage ?
484. What occurred in 1447 ?
485. What happened to the Duke of Suffolk ?
486. Describe the insurrection of Jack Cade.
487. How did it end ?
488. Who took up arms in 1452 ?
489. What are these civil wars called, and why ?
490. Who were victorious at the first battle of St. Albans ?
491. Did the king at that time remain a prisoner in the hands of the Duke of York ?
492. What was the result of the Battle of Northampton ?
493. What decision was made by Parliament ?
494. What battle was fought in December, 1460 ?
495. Who were victorious ?
496. Who were slain in this battle ?
497. How did Margaret treat her fallen foe ?
498. What did she do after the battle ?
499. Which party gained the second battle of St. Albans ?
500. Who was proclaimed king in March, 1461 ?
501. How long did Henry VI. live after his deposition ?
502. For what was Joan of Arc distinguished ?
503. What modern poets have celebrated her memory ?
504. What is one of the most beautiful tributes to this heroic woman ?
505. What can you say of London Stone ?
506. Where were the badges of the Roses chosen ?
507. Who was the most powerful baron of this period ?
508. What is he called ?
509. What was the badge of Warwick ?
510. What colleges did Henry VI. found ?
511. What college was founded by Margaret of Anjou ?

512. How many sons did the Duke of York leave, and name them ?
513. Give the dates of the reign of Edward IV.
514. What was his parentage ?
515. To whom was he married ?
516. Name their sons and eldest daughter.
517. Where did Edward IV. die ?
518. Where was he buried, and who lies by his side ?
519. When was the battle of Towton fought ?
520. Where did Margaret go after this defeat ?
521. What battle was fought in May, 1464 ?
522. Relate an incident which occurred to Margaret and her son after this battle.
523. What gave great offence to Warwick ?
524. How did he resent it ?
525. How did Warwick strengthen his alliance with Margaret of Anjou ?
526. When did Warwick land at Dartmouth ?
527. By what was this followed ?
528. What occurred at the battle of Barnet ?
529. What battle decided the fate of the Lancastrians ?
530. What became of Prince Edward ?
531. What became of the Duke of Clarence ?
532. What preparations was Edward IV. making at the time of his death ?
533. By whom was printing introduced into England ?
534. What was the first book printed in England ?
535. Who was Edward V. ?
536. Where was he murdered ?
537. When were his remains discovered ?
538. What was the length of this reign ?
539. Who had been nominated Regent by Edward IV. ?
540. How did he use his power ?
541. Where did the queen and her other children find refuge ?
542. Where were the young princes smothered ?
543. Where were their remains at first interred ?

544. What is the date of the accession of Richard III ?
545. Whose son was he ?
546. Whom did he marry ?
547. Where was Richard killed ?
548. Had he any children ?
549. Who was at this time the representative of the House of Lancaster ?
550. What right had he to this claim ?
551. What did the Earl of Richmond agree to do ?
552. Who headed the conspiracy in England ?
553. What matrimonial arrangements did Richard propose to make after the death of Anne of Warwick ?
554. How was this marriage prevented ?
555. When did the battle of Bosworth take place ?
556. Why was this battle so important in its results ?
557. To what battle may it be compared ?
558. Relate the story connected with Richard's crown.
559. To what proverb did this give rise ?
560. How many sovereigns were there of the House of Plantagenet ?
561. How many in the direct line ?
562. How many of the House of Lancaster ?
563. How many of the House of York ?
564. Name the Plantagenet kings and give the dates of their reigns.
565. Which of the Plantagenet kings were particularly noted for their love of war and conquest ?
566. Which were very weak sovereigns ?
567. What House succeeded to that of Plantagenet ?
568. Who was Henry VII ?
569. Why was he induced to marry Elizabeth of York ?
570. Name his children.
571. To whom was Margaret married ?
572. To whom was Mary married ?
573. Where was Henry VII. buried ?

574. Who reposes by his side ?
575. What was the character of this sovereign ?
576. By what two passions was he swayed ?
577. What title was assumed by Lambert Simnel ?
578. By whom was he supported ?
579. How did Henry quell the rebellion ?
580. How was Simnel punished ?
581. What new Pretender made his appearance in 1492 ?
582. What was his origin ?
583. By whom was he acknowledged ?
584. How did Henry buy off James of Scotland ?
585. What followed ?
586. What became of the young Earl of Warwick ?
587. How was the rest of Henry's reign spent ?
588. Who were his agents ?
589. To whom was Arthur, Prince of Wales, married ?
590. What negotiations followed the death of that prince ?
591. How was Henry regarded by his subjects ?
592. What change took place in the state of society at about this period ?
593. What discovery was made in 1492 ?
594. What was the result of the first English expedition to the New World, and by whom was it commanded ?
595. What was the Star Chamber ?
596. When did Henry VIII. begin to reign ?
597. Name his wives.
598. Name his children.
599. Where did Henry die, and where was he buried ?
600. What was the character of Henry VIII. ?
601. In what respect did he show great ability ?
602. What monument did Henry erect to the memory of Katherine of Arragon ?
603. Where was Anne Boleyn beheaded ?
604. Where was she buried, and what is the tradition connected with her interment ?

605. Which of Henry's wives reposes beside her husband ?
606. Where did Anne of Cleves die ?
607. Where was Katherine Howard beheaded and buried ?
608. To whom was Katherine Parr married after the death of Henry ?
609. Under what circumstances did Henry VIII. commence his reign ?
610. How were Dudley and Empson punished ?
611. How was Henry drawn into a war with France ?
612. What two memorable battles took place in 1513 ?
613. What was the result of the battle of Flodden ?
614. Who was at this time the favourite of the King ?
615. Name two great contemporaries of Henry.
616. What two royal meetings took place in 1519.
617. Why did Henry obtain the title of Defender of the Faith ?
618. What was Wolsey's greatest ambition ?
619. What caused his fall ?
620. Who succeeded him in the King's favour ?
621. Upon what plea did Henry divorce Katherine of Arragon ?
622. To what did this divorce lead ?
623. Under whose suggestion did Henry act ?
624. What title was given him in 1534 by Act of Parliament ?
625. Why were Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher executed ?
626. How did Cranmer obtain the notice of the King ?
627. To what high office was he exalted ?
628. What proposals did he make with reference to the monasteries ?
629. Was this wise policy adopted ?
630. To what did the innovations in the Church lead ?
631. How was Henry induced to marry Anne of Cleves ?
632. What did Anne of Cleves do after her divorce ?

633. What caused the death of James V. of Scotland ?
634. Whom did he leave as his heir ?
635. Mention one of the last acts of Henry's life.
636. What was the fate of Surrey ?
637. How did the Duke of Norfolk escape the same death ?
638. What was Wolsey's origin ?
639. What great monument still "speaks his virtue" at Oxford ?
640. Where did he die ?
641. When is the Reformation usually dated ?
642. Is this strictly correct ?
643. Who translated the first Bible entire into English ?
644. When was Cranmer's Bible published ?
645. Name some of the celebrated literary men of this period ?
646. Who was Hans Holbein ?
647. What celebrated school in London was founded during this reign ?
648. When did Edward VI. succeed to the throne ?
649. At what age did he die ?
650. Why was his early death much regretted ?
651. Who was appointed Protector upon the death of Henry VIII. ?
652. Why did Somerset lead an army in Scotland ?
653. What battle was fought and with what success ?
654. To whom was Mary Stuart afterwards married ?
655. What Act of Parliament was passed in 1549 ?
656. What is the Book of Common Prayer ?
657. Who greatly aided in compiling this work, and what else did he frame ?
658. Who steadfastly opposed the Reformers ?
659. What led to the fall of Seymour ?
660. Who formed a confederacy against Somerset ?
661. What was the fate of the Protector ?
662. How did the Duke of Northumberland use his power ?
663. What claim had Lady Jane Grey to the throne ?

664. Why was Northumberland particularly interested in her advancement ?
665. How did Edward VI. close his life ?
666. What is Christ's Hospital ?
667. By whom was the Book of Homilies compiled ?
668. Whose daughter was Mary I. ?
669. How long did she reign ?
670. To whom was she married ?
671. Where is she buried ?
672. What followed the death of Edward VI. ?
673. What became of Northumberland and his associates ?
674. What efforts did Mary make to restore the supremacy of Rome ?
675. How was Mary's marriage regarded by her subjects ?
676. Give an account of Wyatt's insurrection ?
677. To what executions did it lead ?
678. Of what was the princess Elizabeth accused ?
679. How was she treated ?
680. Who was sent as legate from the Pope in 1554, and with what authority ?
681. How did Mary obtain her abhorrent title ?
682. How many persons are said to have been martyred during these persecutions ?
683. Name some of the most eminent martyrs.
684. What does Fuller say of these worthies ?
685. Who was made Archbishop of Canterbury on the death of Cranmer ?
686. What war did Philip induce Mary to undertake ?
687. With what disastrous result did it terminate ?
688. How did this affect the Queen ?
689. When did Cardinal Pole die ?
690. What may be said in extenuation of Mary's character ?
691. What distinction is there between her character and that of her father ?
692. When did Elizabeth ascend the throne ?

693. Which of Henry's queens was the mother of Elizabeth?
694. Where did she die, and where was she buried?
695. Who erected a monument to her memory?
696. What can you say of Elizabeth's character?
697. What is the greatest blot on her memory?
698. Can any extenuation be offered for her course?
699. How was Elizabeth's accession received by her subjects?
700. Who was her chief adviser?
701. What very important steps were taken in regard to the Church?
702. Did the nation acquiesce in this change?
703. What was Elizabeth's decision in respect to matrimony?
704. Mention some of the chief suitors for the crown matrimonial.
705. What occurred in Scotland in 1658?
706. Where did Marie Stuart seek refuge?
707. Where did she land?
708. How did Elizabeth receive her appeal for protection and aid?
709. Where was the Scottish queen finally imprisoned?
710. How long did her imprisonment last?
711. What efforts were made for her release?
712. How did her sad history terminate?
713. How did Philip II. menace England, and when?
714. Who commanded the royal navy?
715. What eminent men served under him?
716. How did the Queen encourage the army?
717. What was the result of this formidable invasion?
718. What expedition was undertaken in 1596, and how did it terminate?
719. What insurrection occurred in 1599?
720. What appointment was given to the Earl of Essex?
721. How did he fulfil his trust?

722. Why did he not regain the Queen's favour?
723. Where was he beheaded?
724. Who accepted the office Essex had vacated in Ireland?
725. What success had he in that country?
726. Did Elizabeth appoint a successor?
727. Who founded the Royal Exchange?
728. How were the English dominions much extended during this reign?
729. What was founded in 1600?
730. For what is this reign chiefly remarkable?
731. Mention some of the great statesmen of this period.
732. Mention some eminent prose writers and poets.
733. What College was founded by Elizabeth?
734. What public school did she establish?
735. How many Tudor sovereigns were there?
736. Give their names and the dates of their reigns.
737. What House succeeded that of Tudor?
738. Who was the first Stuart King of England?
739. What claim had he to the throne?
740. To whom was he married?
741. Mention his children.
742. To whom was his daughter Elizabeth married?
743. Where did James I. die, and where was he buried?
744. What epigram illustrates his character?
745. What was his personal appearance?
746. By whom was he influenced?
747. What great qualities did he show on his death bed?
748. What was James's character as a sovereign?
749. Who was made prime minister on James's accession?
750. How did this create dissatisfaction?
751. Upon what accusation was Raleigh arrested?
752. How long did he remain a prisoner?
753. What was the Gunpowder Plot?
754. How was it revealed?
755. Who was the chief conspirator?

756. What penalty did the conspirators suffer for their crime ?
757. What occurred in 1612 ?
758. Whom did the king take as his favourite on the death of Cecil ?
759. What dignity was bestowed upon him ?
760. How did he fall into disgrace ?
761. How did James show his fondness for the new favourite ?
762. Why was Sir Walter Raleigh released from his long imprisonment ?
763. Upon what pretext was he re-arrested ?
764. Where was he executed ?
765. To what position had the Elector Palatine been raised ?
766. Were the English People favourable to his cause ?
767. Did the king accede to their wishes ?
768. What losses did the unfortunate Elector sustain ?
769. Why was James at constant variance with his Parliament ?
770. What matrimonial scheme did the King propose for his son Charles ?
771. What romantic journey was undertaken by the Prince and Buckingham ?
772. Why was this alliance broken off ?
773. What negotiations for another marriage were then entered upon ?
774. Which were the two principal colonies settled in America during this reign ?
775. Give the dates of both settlements.
776. What charter was renewed by James ?
777. When was the authorized version of the Bible published ?
778. What can you say of this work ?
779. Who was Francis Bacon ?
780. Why was he disgraced from his high office ?

781. What was the sad history of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.?
782. Who were her sons?
783. How is she the ancestress of the present line of sovereigns?
784. Repeat the rhyme that fixes the date of the Gunpowder Plot upon the memory.
785. What is the date of the accession of Charles I.?
786. Whom did he marry?
787. Which of his sons came to the throne?
788. To whom was his daughter Mary married?
789. To whom was the Princess Henrietta married?
790. Where was Charles beheaded?
791. Where was the Royal Martyr interred?
792. What was Charles' private character?
793. What was his character as a sovereign?
794. What was the greatest fault of his reign?
795. Who ministered to the king during his last moments?
796. What were the last words Charles uttered?
797. How was the 30th Jany. formerly observed?
798. When was this practice given up?
799. Where did Henrietta Maria remain during her husband's troubles?
800. Where did she reside after the restoration?
801. Where did she die?
802. By whom was her funeral oration pronounced?
803. Where was she buried?
804. When was the marriage of Charles with Henrietta Maria concluded?
805. What occurred on the assembling of the new Parliament?
806. How did Charles act on their refusal?
807. What charge did the next Parliament prefer against Buckingham?
808. How did the King indemnify him for this prosecution?

809. What expedition was fitted out in 1627 ?
810. How did it terminate ?
811. Upon what condition did Parliament grant the King supplies ?
812. How did Charles act ?
813. What was the fate of the Duke of Buckingham ?
814. To whom was the expedition to La Rochelle then intrusted ?
815. How did it end ?
816. What is said of the Parliament of 1629 ?
817. What was the principal question at issue ?
818. Who began his political career during this session ?
819. Why was the Parliament dissolved ?
820. What did Charles then do ?
821. How long did this absolute government continue ?
822. Who was placed over civil affairs ?
823. Who was head in spiritual matters ?
824. What is said of the Star Chamber during this period ?
825. How did Charles raise money ?
826. Was this measure well received ?
827. Who was the first to protest ?
828. Where and how was the course decided ?
829. To what was Hampden exalted by public opinion ?
830. What did Charles endeavour to establish in Scotland ?
831. What did the Presbyterians do ?
832. What was Charles obliged to do in 1640 ?
833. Did it relieve him in his difficulties ?
834. By whom were the Scotch commanded ?
835. What did they do ?
836. What was the decision of the Council of York ?
837. What name is given to the Parliament that assembled Nov. 1640 ?
838. Who was impeached by the Commons ?
839. What occurred to Laud a few days afterwards ?
840. Where was Stafford tried ?
841. How was his sentence received by the king ?

842. Did he give his assent to the bill ?
843. What did Stafford exclaim when told of the king's decision ?
844. What was abolished at this time ?
845. What injured the king's cause in Scotland ?
846. When did the king and Parliament come to an open rupture ?
847. To what place did Charles retire ?
848. What was the conduct of the Governor of Hull when Charles demanded admission into the town ?
849. Where did the king raise his standard ?
850. By whom was Charles supported ?
851. What classes sided with the Parliament ?
852. Name some of the royal leaders.
853. Mention the principal commanders of the Parliamentary forces.
854. When and where was the first engagement fought ?
855. Where did Charles fix his head-quarters ?
856. Where was Hampden killed ?
857. With whom did the Scots side ?
858. Where was Prince Rupert totally defeated ?
859. How did this affect the king ?
860. When was Archbishop Laud executed ?
861. When and where was the king's last battle fought ?
862. What became of his army ?
863. What completed the ruin of the royalists ?
864. Where did the king seek refuge ?
865. How did the Scots betray his trust in them ?
866. What was the price for which they sold their king ?
867. Where was Charles conveyed after the sale ?
868. Were his enemies at peace amongst themselves ?
869. To what place was he removed ?
870. To what castle did he escape from there ?
871. How did Cromwell prepare the way for the king's condemnation ?

872. What was "Prides Purge?"
873. To what other castles was Charles taken from Carisbrooke?
874. By what authority was he tried?
875. When was he beheaded?
876. What name was assumed by the Royalists during the civil wars?
877. What were the Parliamentarians called?
878. Who was William Harvey?
879. Mention two eminent divines of this period.
880. Who was Ben Jonson?
881. What proclamation was made on the day of Charles's execution?
882. What resolution was passed by the House of Commons?
883. What office was given to Cromwell?
884. Whom did he appoint as his deputy, when obliged to go to Scotland?
885. What stand did the Scots take?
886. What was Charles Stuart's position in Scotland?
887. Who was appointed commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary forces?
888. Where were the Scots defeated?
889. When and where was Charles crowned?
890. When was the battle of Worcester fought?
891. With what result to Charles?
892. Who were in command of the navy?
893. What victories did they gain?
894. What extraordinary step did Cromwell take in 1653?
895. By what was the Long Parliament succeeded?
896. To what office was Cromwell raised?
897. What was the condition of the Republic abroad?
898. Were affairs at home equally prosperous?
899. To what did Cromwell aspire?
900. What shortened his days?

901. When and where did he die ?
902. Who was immediately proclaimed Protector ?
903. Was he qualified for the position ?
904. What was restored on his abdication ?
905. Who was in command of the army in Scotland ?
906. What course did he adopt ?
907. How was his proposal received ?
908. When was Charles II. proclaimed ?
909. Who was Jeremy Taylor ?
910. Mention some prominent English divines of this period.
911. Who were eminent as poets ?
912. Who was Sir Matthew Hale ?
913. Who was Izaak Walton ?
914. Mention the great literary genius of the age.
915. Where was Oliver Cromwell born ?
916. To what did he chiefly owe his success ?
917. What is said of his peculiarities ?
918. What was the most amiable trait of his character ?
919. Did his children sympathize with his ambition ?
920. Where was Cromwell buried ?
921. How were his remains treated after the Restoration ?
922. What became of Richard Cromwell after his resignation ?
923. Whose son was Charles II. ?
924. To whom was he married ?
925. Where did he die, and where was he buried ?
926. What was his character ?
927. What epigram did Rochester write on Charles II. ?
928. What became of Catherine of Braganza after the Revolution of 1688 ?
929. Whom did Charles choose as chancellor and keeper of the great Seal ?
930. What was the act of Indemnity ?
931. What was done in reference to Dunkirk in 1663 ?
932. What was declared in 1665 ?

933. Who commanded the British Fleet ?
934. What occurred in the same year, 1665 ?
935. By what calamity was this followed in 1666 ?
936. What happened in 1667 ?
937. What was concluded soon afterwards ?
938. What was the chief advantage which the English had gained during the war ?
939. What was the cause of Clarendon's disgrace ?
940. What ministry was then formed ?
941. What is the origin of the name ?
942. Why was "the triple alliance" formed ?
943. What important act was passed at this time ?
944. Why was it proposed to exclude the Duke of York from the succession ?
945. What conspiracies were formed during this reign ?
946. Who was the most lamented of the condemned conspirators ?
947. In what faith did Charles die ?
948. How has his character been briefly summed up ?
949. What writers give us a graphic picture of the court life of this reign ?
950. Who was Sir Christopher Wren ?
951. What is the Fish-street-hill monument ?
952. What Hospital did Charles found ?
953. When and by whom was Pennsylvania settled ?
954. Who succeeded Charles II. ?
955. Whose son was he ?
956. Who was his first wife ?
957. Name their two daughters.
958. Who was James's second wife ?
959. Who was their son and what is he called in history ?
960. Where did James die, and where was he buried ?
961. Where were his remains removed in 1813 ?
962. What was the character of James II. ?

963. By whom was he received after his expulsion from England ?
964. How did James commence his reign ?
965. Who raised a rebellion in the west of England ?
966. What was his fate ?
967. By whom were his followers tried ?
968. Relate the sad fate of Alice Lisle.
969. What measures did James adopt to restore the Papacy ?
970. Name the seven Bishops who were sent to the Tower by James ?
971. How were the Bishops encouraged in their passage down the Thames ?
972. What was the result of the trial ?
973. What occurred in 1688 ?
974. Where did William of Orange land ?
975. By whom was he joined ?
976. What did James do ?
977. Who was William of Orange ?
978. Who reigned jointly with him, and whose daughter was she ?
979. How long did William survive the queen ?
980. Where did they die and where were they buried ?
981. What was the interregnum ?
982. When were William and Mary proclaimed king and queen ?
983. Were the new sovereigns accepted by the Scots ?
984. What was the state of feeling in Ireland ?
985. How did James take advantage of this ?
986. What can you say of the siege of Derry ?
987. What were James's followers called ?
988. Who took the field in person ?
989. When was the battle of the Boyne fought ?
990. Who was killed in this battle ?
991. What Bill was passed about this time ?
992. What statute was enacted ?

993. What did William do when the Irish campaign was closed ?
994. Who commanded this expedition ?
995. What treaty was signed in 1697 ?
996. When did James die ?
997. What did Louis XIV. immediately do ?
998. How did William act in consequence ?
999. What caused his death ?
1000. Did Mary II. have much part in the affairs of the Government ?
1001. What Act of Parliament was passed on the death of the Duke of Gloucester, the only surviving son of the Princess Anne ?
1002. What palace was destroyed during this reign ?
1003. Was any portion of it saved ?
1004. What two great societies were founded through the instrumentality of Dr. Thomas Bray ?
1005. How are they familiarly known ?
1006. What great men flourished at this period ?
1007. Why did Peter the Great sojourn in England ?
1008. In whose house did he lodge for some time ?
1009. Whose daughter was Queen Anne ?
1010. To whom was she married ?
1011. Had she any children ?
1012. Where did Anne die, and where was she buried ?
1013. What was her character ?
1014. Who were her two great favourites ?
1015. What title has been given to Anne ?
1016. With what war did Anne's reign commence ?
1017. What three powers were allied against France ?
1018. Who commanded the English forces ?
1019. What famous victory did he gain with the aid of Prince Eugene ?
1020. How was he rewarded by his sovereign ?

1021. What token of gratitude was shown him by the nation ?
1022. Who took the fortress of Gibraltar ?
1023. When were England and Scotland united ?
1024. Under what name ?
1025. How were they to be represented ?
1026. What other victories were gained by Marlborough ?
1027. What happened to him afterwards ?
1028. What peace was concluded in 1713 ?
1029. What territories did Great Britain gain by this treaty ?
1030. What is the reign of Queen Anne sometimes called ?
1031. Who originated periodical writing ?
1032. In what did Dean Swift excel ?
1033. Who was Alexander Pope ?
1034. Who was John Locke ?
1035. What is meant by the terms Whig and Tory ?
1036. What exciting trial occurred in 1710 ?
1037. How long was the Cathedral of St. Paul's in rebuilding ?
1038. How many sovereigns were there of the House of Stuart ?
1039. Give their names and the dates of their reigns.
1040. How long did the Commonwealth last ?
1041. What House succeeded to that of Stuart ?
1042. Who was the first king of the line ?
1043. What claim had he to the British throne ?
1044. To whom was he married ?
1045. Name his children.
1046. Where did George I. die, and where is he buried ?
1047. What was his character ?
1048. What was the fate of Sophia Dorothea ?
1049. With which political party did the king assimilate ?
1050. What measures were taken against several prominent Tories ?

1051. Why was the Riot Act Passed ?
1052. By what name was James Edward, the Pretender, known ?
1053. Who raised the Pretender's standard in the Highlands ?
1054. Where were the Jacobites of the North of England defeated ?
1055. When did the Pretender land in Scotland ?
1056. Who commanded the forces of the King ?
1057. What became of the Pretender ?
1058. What Act was passed in 1716 ?
1059. What victory was gained by Admiral Byng ?
1060. What was the Quadruple alliance ?
1061. What financial crisis occurred in 1720 ?
1062. What order was revived in this reign ?
1063. By whom was inoculation introduced into England ?
1064. Who was Sir Robert Walpole ?
1065. By whom was George I. succeeded ?
1066. To whom was he married ?
1067. Name his sons.
1068. To whom was Frederick, Prince of Wales, married ?
1069. Where did George II. die, and where was he buried ?
1070. What was his character ?
1071. What is said of Queen Caroline ?
1072. What domestic difficulty occurred in 1737 ?
1073. By what was this soon after followed ?
1074. How were the commercial interests of England seriously affected ?
1075. To what did this lead ?
1076. What was the Pragmatic Sanction ?
1077. Whose cause did England espouse ?
1078. By whom was the battle of Dettingen fought ?
1079. Where did the allies meet with a serious reverse ?
1080. What attempt was made by Charles Edward, the Pretender, in 1744 ?

1081. How did he carry out his plans the following year ?
1082. Where did he raise his standard ?
1083. Where did he gain an inconsiderable victory ?
1084. How far did he penetrate into England ?
1085. Where was he finally defeated, and by whom ?
1086. What afterwards became of the Pretender ?
1087. What lords were beheaded on Tower Hill ?
1088. What peace was concluded in 1748 ?
1089. What war broke out in 1755 ?
1090. To what great contest did it lead ?
1091. Where was General Braddock defeated ?
1092. Who was his aid-de-camp ?
1093. What was the fate of Admiral Byng ?
1094. What victories were gained by Lord Clive ?
1095. Who was at the head of the ministry in 1758 ?
1096. What plan did he sketch out ?
1097. Who was the hero of Quebec ?
1098. What followed his great victory ?
1099. What was the military condition of England at the death of George II. ?
1100. What is meant by Old and New Style ?
1101. Who was the author of the "Beggars' Opera ?"
1102. Mention a celebrated Scotch physician who lived during this reign.
1103. Who was the author of the "Seasons ?"
1104. Who wrote the Analogy ?
1105. What is said of Bishop Berkeley ?
1106. Who was Thomas Gray ?
1107. What was General Wolfe's eulogy on Gray's Elegy ?
1108. What was the Black Hole of Calcutta ?
1109. Whose son was George III. ?
1110. To whom was he married ?
1111. Mention his sons.
1112. Where did George die, and where was he buried ?
1113. What was his character ?

1114. What advantage did he possess over his predecessors ?
1115. With what was George afflicted at different times ?
1116. Who supplanted Pitt in the ministry ?
1117. What terminated the Seven Years' War ?
1118. What were secured to Great Britain by this treaty ?
1119. How did John Wilkes become notorious ?
1120. What Act was passed by Parliament in 1765 ?
1121. How was it received in America ?
1122. Who was Patrick Henry ?
1123. How was the power of the government weakened ?
1124. What memorable event took place July 4th, 1776 ?
1125. By whom were the Americans aided in this war ?
1126. Who was La Fayette ?
1127. Who was commander-in-chief of the American forces ?
1128. How was the Revolutionary war terminated ?
1129. When was the siege of Gibraltar raised ?
1130. When and where was the "Royal George" lost ?
1131. What treaty was signed at Versailles in 1783 ?
1132. When did the Revolution break out in France ?
1133. When was Louis XVI. executed ?
1134. Against whom did France declare war ?
1135. Who commanded the English navy ?
1136. What was England's position after the peace of Cambray Formio ?
1137. What country did Napoleon invade in 1798 ?
1138. Who was sent out against the French ?
1139. What great naval victory did he gain ?
1140. When was the union of Great Britain and Ireland proclaimed ?
1141. What rapid advances were made by Napoleon ?
1142. When was the battle of Trafalgar fought ?
1143. With what result ?
1144. What was the purport of the Berlin decrees ?
1145. What measures were adopted by England ?
1146. What important events had transpired in Spain ?
1147. Did the English respond to an appeal for aid ?

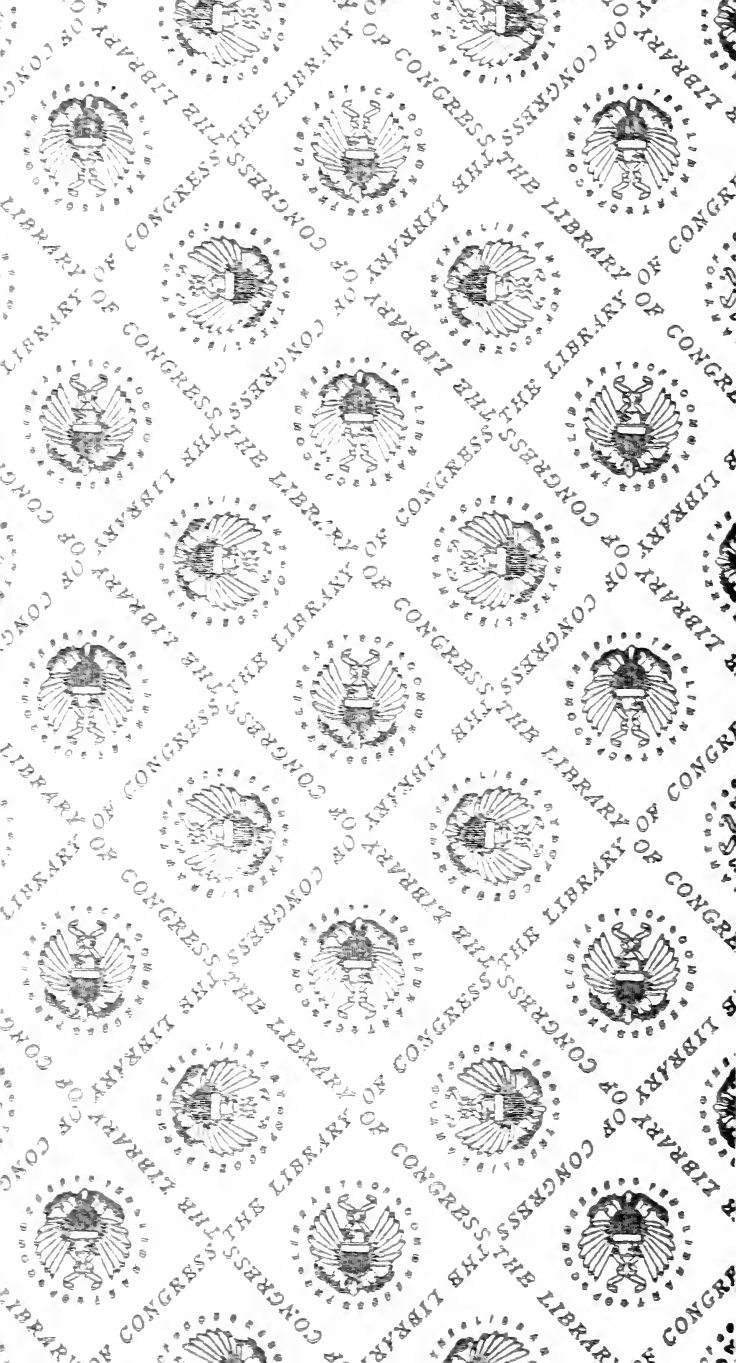
- 1148. By whom were the British troops commanded ?
- 1149. What battle was fought in January, 1809 ?
- 1150. Why was the Prince of Wales appointed Regent in 1810 ?
- 1151. What was the fate of Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister ?
- 1152. How did the Peninsular war end ?
- 1153. When did Napoleon retreat from Moscow ?
- 1154. When did the allies enter Paris ?
- 1155. To what humiliating steps was the Emperor forced ?
- 1156. What was the place of his banishment ?
- 1157. Relate some particulars of the American war of 1812.
- 1158. Where was a treaty of peace signed ?
- 1159. How was the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, brought to an abrupt close ?
- 1160. What memorable battle brought Napoleon's military career to a close ?
- 1161. Who was the hero of this battle ?
- 1162. Who commanded the Prussian army ?
- 1163. What was done with Napoleon ?
- 1164. To whom was the Princess Charlotte married ?
- 1165. When did the Duke of Kent die ?
- 1166. Why is this reign particularly memorable ?
- 1167. What were the most important inventions and discoveries of this reign ?
- 1168. Mention some great poets of the age.
- 1169. Who was Lord Chesterfield ?
- 1170. Who was Dr. Johnson ?
- 1171. Name two eminent painters of that time ?
- 1172. How was Edmund Burke distinguished ?
- 1173. Why was John Howard remarkable ?
- 1174. Who was George IV. ?
- 1175. To whom was he married ?
- 1176. Name his only child ?
- 1177. Where was she buried ?

- 1178. Where did George die, and where was he buried ?
- 1179. What was George IV's character ?
- 1180. What can you say of Princess Charlotte's residence, Claremont ?
- 1181. What plot was discovered early in this reign ?
- 1182. What was the principal cause of the death of Queen Caroline ?
- 1183. When was the battle of Navarino fought ?
- 1184. What advantages did it obtain for Greece ?
- 1185. What Act was passed in 1829 ?
- 1186. Who was William IV. ?
- 1187. To whom was he married ?
- 1188. Where did he die and where was he buried ?
- 1189. What celebrated bill was passed in 1832 ?
- 1190. How was its opposition in the House of Peers received by the people ?
- 1191. What occurred in 1834 ?
- 1192. When was the first railway opened in England ?
- 1193. Whose daughter is Victoria, the reigning Queen ?
- 1194. To whom was she married ?
- 1195. What title did he receive ?
- 1196. Name the Queen's children.
- 1197. To whom is the Princess Royal married ?
- 1198. Who is heir apparent to the throne ?
- 1199. To whom is the Princess Alice married ?
- 1200. What title has been given to Prince Alfred ?
- 1201. Who succeeded to the kingdom of Hanover on the death of William IV. ?
- 1202. Why did it pass from the English crown ?
- 1203. When did the first steam-ship sail from England to America ?
- 1204. What Exhibition was held in 1851 ?
- 1205. By whom was it projected ?
- 1206. When did the Duke of Wellington die ?
- 1207. What war commenced in 1854 ?

- 1208. With what did it terminate?
- 1209. Where was a treaty of peace signed?
- 1210. What insurrection broke out in 1857?
- 1211. What change was afterwards made in the government of India?
- 1212. What occurred in 1860?
- 1213. How was he received during his visit?
- 1214. When did the Duchess of Kent die?
- 1215. What calamity befell the nation in December of the same year?
- 1216. When was the Prince of Wales married?
- 1217. Where did the ceremony take place?
- 1218. Name the sovereigns of the House of Hanover and give the dates of their reign.







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